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From the Casket.

LINES TO ELLEN.

BY JOHN G. M'CABE.

She was one of those beautiful beings we meet with once in a long life time and pass by with but one look; a large black eye sends its silent, (oh no!) its thrilling eloquence to the soul of man; whose voice like the Æolean harp, captivates the spirit with its wild watching numbers;—in short, in form and in action would be a study for a master spirit from the sketch of the blessed, had come to point to erring man the pathway from the ends to the skies.

Heaven would be surpassing lovely with but one such to stand in supplicant form with

Thou'rt young and beautiful, sweet girl,
And o'er that polished neck of thine,
In many a love inspiring curl
The rival raven ringlets twine.

And o'er that brow so pure and white,
Young cupid sits enthroned and reigns,
In characters so chaste and bright,
That we may not, cannot refuse.

Yet why of we? Dear Ellen, why?
No sorrow shall that bosom know,
No tear of anguish dim thine eye,
Or cause thy cheek to pale its glow.

Around thy path may lowly flowers,
Spontaneous throw their bursting bloom;
On Beauty's throne thou shalt reign,
Without one cloud thy soul to gloom.

And when in death, that large dark eye
Of light and love shall cease to be,
One little prayer, that when I die,
I may find thee, and meet you like this!

Farewell! the sunshine's all thine own,
The storm is mine; farewell! farewell!
My bark on a cold ocean is borne,
The plashing of each rival swell.

The Drop Scene.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "CONFESSIONS."

I had at all times a restless propensity for practical jokes, but I have lived long enough to find that I have indulged it more than my friends have come home to roost.* Experience is a stern disciplinarian; she is, nevertheless, the nurse of wisdom, and but for the precepts of her lore, she should I have dispatched my self to the care of a dyer before I could clear by my heart, or which I have only relinquished because I have frequently found that they left either a sting or a bitter behind.

Propensities and satipathies are merely converse qualities of our moral nature, both equally difficult to subdue, and the unceasing struggle against either with any certainty of success, until the satanic cautery of experience has been long enough applied to deaden the one or correct the other. My propensities in early life were always in a state of the most excessive effervescence in my moral temperament, which I found it scarcely possible to control; and both in mind and body I was a restless impulsive for action, which was perpetually involving me in some difficulty or scrape, from which I derived the delight which I took in the execution of a practical joke; and to praise my dexterity in an acquirement which has ever been a source of annoyance to me, I was the nearest passage to my heart. With me this is a subject of the most painful remembrance. I was however cursed of my fits of agreeable delirium, without being subjected to the discipline of a solitary cell, or the punishment which I have made up my mind, as a penance for past folly, to record my own shame, by telling how I was once punished for my misdemeanors.

I was born in a village in Staffordshire, in the vicinity of a coal mine which was worked by a shaft descended with that eager thirst of curiosity so prevalent in young and ardent minds. To me the scene was one of delight; and when I gazed upon the wonders beneath the earth, I derived from them the same kind of pleasure in viewing the wonders above it. I took infinite delight in listening to the superstitious legends of "* goblin damned," a reality and gravity related by the old pit men; and these subterranean investments were the frequent resort of my holiday hours. As I was of an active and buoyant temperament, excitement with me was the one thing needful, the one thing dearly loved. Provided it was in truth but a childish predilection; nevertheless, it gave me a degree of pain to find myself in my adolescent year I would truly say, that "I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child," I could not presume to say positively that "when I became a man I put away childish things." Matrimony, the parent of reason, sober my restless and mercurial habits, and I was accordingly, soon drawn within the circumscribed influences of its domestic circle. I was still, however, for a joke, in spite of connubial bliss; and my wife, who was as good humoured a lady as ever graced the name of wife, was cursed at my hallucinations, and persuaded her friends to do the same, as I was incorrigible in my habits, and this increased mountain soon brought them to a climax.

On the 4th of the great day, as I well remember—the annual fair of a neighboring town, or somewhere thereabout—the workmen of a large pit near my rustic dwelling had obtained leave to work during the night, in order that they might be the more refreshed for the fun of the day. I accordingly determined to descend into the pit at the "witching time of night," in the character of a ghost, for the purpose of giving the rustics, in order to quicken their relish for the day's pleasures, a most unearthly concert of music, and tied it up in a dark bandanna, and having arranged with a friend to assist in my descent and ascent, I prepared for action, and was that much dreaded hour.

"When churchyards yawn, and graves give up their dead,"

with most restless impatience. I almost counted the moments; but time, as if to mock my anxiety, seemed to have foaled his wings, and

"Like a wounded snake, drag'd its slow length along."

Anxiety is never cometase; I had therefore no desire to sleep, for the fever of anticipation had got so excited a hold upon me, that I could only ran the tickling of the clock by at least sixty in a minute. The hour of 12 at last arrived, and I got, at length painted to three quarters past eleven, when I sallied forth, and greeted at the mouth of the pit, awaiting my arrival. It was a beautiful moonlight night. The heavens were starred with myriads of spirits of my minster project. I could not be insensible to the loveliness of the scene around me. The blue vault of Heaven was studded with innumerable stars, sparkling with light and life, radiant in celestial beauty, and revealing an language, eloquent and but universally intelligible, the omnipotence of Him who hung these glories in the firmament, as the handy-work of his creation. There was also so legibly read the power and wisdom of the Creator in the balmy influence of the night, that night is hanging out their lamps on the wide battlements of heaven, and its azure plains stream with the radiance of a thousand fires, that my vital loveliness in the clear, calm, moonlight, which at once lifts the soul to the throne of its existence, and makes it exult in the consciousness that it is a part of that mighty scheme of motion and intelligence, of which it is surrounded, and in which it is absorbed. The beauty of the scene still lingers upon my memory; nor was I so entirely engrossed by the anticipations of a direful adventure, as to have abandoned all relish for beauties which have ever inspired the heart and bosom the most impressive emotions of wonder and admiration.

The mouth of the pit was encircled by a rude rail. The mode of descent was by a rope fastened to a windlass; at the end of which was a piece of strong chain, intermixed with a cross bar of iron. As I had been accustomed in my boyish days to descend into the pit, and made many excursions by a similar mode of conveyance, I had no fears upon the present occasion in repeating the freak. My friend placed himself at the windlass in order to regulate my progress, and having first grasped my bundle into the pit, I fixed my feet firmly on the bar at the end of the chain, and commenced my somewhat perilous descent. The harsh creaking of the crazy machine, as the lightened rope gradually ascended from the wooden cylinder round which it was rolled, seemed amidst the silence of midnight, like the muttering of unquiet spirits

"Doom'd for a stated time to wail by night,"

when

"Upon a corner of the moon
There hangs a vaporous drop profound;"

and a tremor of something like dread came over me when light was entirely excluded from my view, and the very "blackness of darkness" fearfully closed in around me. My progress appeared to be extremely rapid, so much so, that I felt a sudden faintness steal upon me, but that soon passed; yet when I considered that my safety depended upon the strength of a rope scarcely more than an inch in diameter, I confess I felt for a moment that my life was held upon a very uncertain tenure, and the throbbings of my heart became almost painfully accelerated. It was by no means a pleasant thing to be suspended by the sides of the shaft, while the small fragments of earth which occasionally fell as they were disturbed by my descent, sounded in my ears with a loud and terrifying indistinctness, like the multiplied re-percussion of echoes amid the vaults of a cavern.

I had not been long on the rope when, to my great surprise, I found my progress suddenly arrested. I waited for a few moments with much impatience, under the idea that some impediment had occurred in the machine above, but finding that a lapse of several minutes, that the rope, on which I was balanced still continued stationary, I concluded that I had reached the bottom of the shaft, and prepared to quit the chain. I therefore called out to my friend above, lest I should alarm the pitmen, and thus at once expose myself to their coarse raillery, and mar my own diversion. I now became keenly sensible that I had done a very foolish thing in venturing on the freak into a pit which I had not examined by day, and some very unpleasant apprehensions began to steal over me; however, summoning my fortitude, and persuading myself that I must be within a yard at most of terra firma, I slid down the chain until my hands grasped the cross bar, when to my utmost consternation and horror, my feet rested upon nothing and I found myself swinging with the most fearful oscillation in the "empty air." I stretched myself to my utmost length, but in vain. I still swung, and there appeared to be a supernatural power in the dark void around me, dragging me down into the gulf beneath; the whole mass of my blood seemed as it were to circulate only downward, and I became, for the first time, most painfully sensible of the power of gravitation, that mysterious principle, by which all material objects are attracted to one common centre, appeared to be exerted upon me intensities, and the most fearful noises met my ears, as though the dismal ministers of doom were exulting in the consummation of their spells. It was clear that I could not long maintain my hold; I shuddered over the precipice, and my feet touched a bottom which I had a fearful reckoning to make with Him into whose hands I was about to appear, but for which I was altogether unprepared. How many thoughts crowded upon me in that awful moment! How many of my sins, and therefore knew, but too well, that I had rather been a worshiper of the golden calf of the world, than of Him who "bended it upon the sea, and prepared it upon the floods."

I sang pierced through my bosom as my mind confessed its guilt to my agonized conscience. The possibility of what my futurity might be, and the fearful reckoning that awaited me in eternity, I shouted to my friend above—in vain. He heard me not. Feeling my strength fast departing, I concentrated all my energies in one resolved effort, and lifting myself above the bar, I made a plunge at the chain. The exertion was unavailing; I missed my hold, and from the violence of the exertion, was swung round with a velocity that was almost beyond my sense of consciousness. I now hung by one hand over the dark abyss. I felt that I had but a few seconds between life and death. My brain reeled; I put up a short prayer to heaven, and then summoning all my energies to action, I sprang and grasped the chain with my disengaged hand, and dropped into the terrible abyss. I was all but insensible when I fell, yet a something of consciousness remained to me and it appeared to my fading fancy that I was some time whirling in the air before I reached the earth. My senses now utterly deserted me. When I recovered them, I found myself supported on the smutty breast of a negro, who was chafing my temples with fingers that had not known the wholesome application of water since the Ichabonadal abolition just five days before. I grazed around me with an expression of stupified amazement. My friend above, and on whose head I was ringing scarcely a yard above my head; and upon putting myself in the position I had just so fearfully quitted I discerned by my inexpressible surprise and mortification, that from the distance between me and the ground, even my body was at its utmost stretch, I had fallen from the prodigious height of two INCHES!!

THE SWAN SONG.

Whither away, companion of the sun,
Thy wings keep time to thy rich music's flow,
Rolling on earth, and on the azure main?
And echoing o'er the hill's oak waving brow;
And whither, whither, dost thou fleet so fast?
And thee, a warbling speck deep-merged from on high.

And thou hast vanished ranging from my sight—
No more the earth be lost to eyes of thine;
Beyond the ultimate light
Thou lookest down, and all appears to shine
Beneath thy feet, and all around thee, too,
Pavilioned all around with golden-spreading day!

The broad unbounded sky is all thine own,
And the unfathomed depths of the blue main;
No land-mark there—no hand to bring thee down,
Sole monarch of the blue ethereal plain;
Thou hast the world of light, and all its glory,
Broad and unmeasured as the boundless vault of heaven.

And thou art gone, perchance to catch the sound
Of angel voices heard far up the sky;
And will return luminous to the ground,
Then with new music, taught by those on high,
Of woodiness waving sweet, and wild bee-bended flowers.

Let's thee to sing alone, above the dews!
Leaving the nightingale to cheer the night,
When rides the moon, chasing the shadowy hors
From lurking vales, far stretched in silent night;
She veils her head, while thou art with the sun,
Looking beneath on hills, and woods, where deep streams run.

Lone of the sky, farewell! All I again
Clouds have closed gazing hills, that must not come
To where I dwell, nor pour thy heav'n-caught strain
Above the curling of my smoky home.
Others may hear thee, me then, yet not steal
That joy from thy glad song, which it is mine to feel.

From the Casket.

HOPE.

BY LUTHER WALSBROOK TRASK.

Hope, according to Dr. Webster, is a desire of something good, accompanied at least, with a slight belief of obtaining it; or that state of the mind when a person entertains a belief that something good is attainable. Hope, differs from wish or desire, in this, that it always implies some expectation of obtaining the good desired, or the possibility of possessing it. Hope, therefore always proceeds from the knowledge of some real or seeming good, and is accompanied with pain or anxiety.

The present is full of sorrows and vicissitudes—the past is a book bearing record of almost unparalleled hardships and distressing events of fear, anguish,—of uncertainty, misfortune, and disappointment. When we turn over the pages of the past, we find that it is covered by a pall over the sides of the shaft, while the small fragments of earth which occasionally fell as they were disturbed by my descent, sounded in my ears with a loud and terrifying indistinctness, like the multiplied re-percussion of echoes amid the vaults of a cavern.

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Did a man engage in an honourable pursuit—he is regaled with devastation and some monster circumstance prostrated him in the dust. A bounding ship sweeps majestically over the waves, but is assailed with streaming banners from her portbut she returned no more—the hurricane made her its sport, the lightning struck her mast and her forever! An individual, or individuals, engaged in the most laudable enterprises, of increasing the stock of human knowledge and happiness, by discovery in travels or voyages, and perished by pestilence, famine, monsters, or savage and tropical savage barbarians. MERCIFUL HEAVEN! it seems that Hope is the grave of all that is high, noble,—generous and philanthropic!—It seems that the past is only a history of prostration and misery,—honesty is rarely a virtue in sackcloth,—of friendship violated,—of love unrequited—of confidence betrayed,—of prospects blasted,—of expectations defeated,—and of the highest and most generous feelings of the human mind in ruins, by the blighting influence of uncertainty and disappointment! But there must be some animating influence to keep us from destruction, and is not that the contemplation of the future? The past and the present are dark gloomy and fearful—but in the future is to be delightful, or we should absolutely sink to the lowest depths of despair. No, it is not. If the past is full of gloom, and the present full of misery—the future carries in its bosom, a thousand unrevealed—latent sorrows. How many a heart is destined to be rent and many a head to be bowed in affliction. How many a heart is destined to know the sickening pang of sorrow and misery—the fearful pangs of suicide, and the unspeakable agony, would seem to be sufficient to drive him to destruction—yet Hope whispers that the present distress and pain will soon be over—that a speedy recovery will enable him to regain his former health and vigor—that a speedy relief will arrive—that a speedy change will take place in his circumstances—without any incentive to action,—if it were not for the existence of some powerful principle of influence to which he would hasten, and unhappy circumstances which surround us. Hope, therefore is the angel of mercy, to the despair,—warms and invigorates us,—like an angel of benevolence, it comforts the afflicted,—dries the briny water of sorrow from the eye—chases the wan, ghostly picture of despair from the cheek,—points the agony of disease and death,—cheers the wanderer,—animates and beautifies the green bowers of home,—makes us contented and cheerful—inspires us to engage to be borne,—gives pleasure in youth—support in manhood—and consolation in old age. Even in the sight of Spring, it beautifies—and embellishes. Nature, and every glen, mountain, valley and stream, are contemplated with pleasure—and gives rise to innumerable associations—from that inspiring, pleasing, enchanting angel of our happiness and delight—HOPE! Hope would be of its benefits are incalculable;—it exerts its influence upon every mind—in every circumstance—in the department in life, the high and the low, the rich and the poor participate in its benefits. From the most powerful intellect to its final extinction by death, the human mind feels the animating principle of Hope. As the sun's influence, from the earth to the sky fetters that bind it—warms its bosom—and brings forth plants, flowers, and fruits—so does the influence of Hope upon the human mind—frees it from the icy fetters of despair—causes a thousand flowery anticipations and associations to spring up—become the incentives to action, and inspires the heart with joy! But what would be the result if it were not for the promptings of Hope? Surely he would have none. What man or number of men, would build a ship—launch her forward, as did our forefathers, and risk their reputation, property and lives, to fight a powerful foe, and establish a free government, if their hopes and purposes would be defeated—and their lives sacrificed? What man would labor—what man would be taught them to expect, by a great number of instances of defeat and disgrace? But their ignorance of the future chained their undertaking with uncertainty—it was not absolutely certain that they would be defeated, nor certain that they would be defeated. Here Hope whispered to them to persevere—" You will succeed,' she said,—"you will form a free government, immortalized in the annals of time for its advantages;—solid as the rock of Gibraltar, and enduring as the everlasting hills—and when the Republics of Greece and Rome fell, yours will be eternal! Some attempts, indeed, that have been made for this end, relates to the past—not to the future. You have better destines in store; *persevere*, in after ages

[illegible] made to the mountains of Hungary or Hunswick in Asia, the highest mountain in the world.

From the New York Atlas.

STORY OF THE COUNTESS OF STAIR.

This house was occupied by the Dowager of the second Earl of Stair, who died in 1747. Her ladyship, after long exercising a sway over the *haut ton* of Edinburgh, died here, on the 2d December, 1760, at a very advanced age. The late Mr. Mackenzie, author of the "Man of Feeling," was a frequent visitor that he recollected her ladyship living in this house. The close of her life was spent in a splendid style. Sir Walter's Mirror." They are now related here in the words of Mr. Mackenzie: "The eldest daughter of James, second Earl of Loudoun, and consequently was grand-daughter to that stern old Scot, the first Earl of Loudoun, who, after a series of the covenant, and was Lord Chancellor of Scotland during the troublesome times of the civil war. While very young, about the beginning of the eighteenth century, she was married to the first Viscount Primrose, a nobleman of extreme bad temper, and what was worse, of very dissolute character. Her ladyship also had a great deal of her grandfather in her, could have managed most men with great ease, but to that of superior intellect and force of character, but the cruelty of Lord Primrose was too much for her. He treated her so barbarously, that she had every appearance that he would some day put an end to her life. One morning, during the time she was labouring under this dreadful anticipation, she was dressing herself in her chamber, near an open window, when his lordship entered the room behind her with a sword drawn in his hand. He opened the door softly, and although his face indicated a resolution of the most horrible nature, he still had the presence of mind to approach her with the utmost caution. Had she not caught a glimpse of his face and figure in her glass, he would, in all probability, have approached her near enough to execute so bloody purpose before she was aware, or could have taken any measure to save herself. Fortunately, she perceived him in time to leap out of the open window, and escape. Half dressed as she was, she immediately, by a very laudable exertion of her natural good sense, went to the house of Lord Dundonald, a relation where she told her story, and demanded protection. That protection was at once extended; and it became her immediate task to attempt a reconciliation; they never afterwards lived together. Lord Primrose came afterwards to a sad end. During his absence, a foreign conjurer or fortune-teller came to Edinburgh, professing, among other wonderful accomplishments, to be able to inform any person of the present condition of other persons who were absent, even when the applicant might be interested. Lady Primrose, who had lost all trace of her husband, was incited by curiosity, or even by female friend, to the lodgings of this person in the Canongate, for the purpose of enquiring regarding his motions. It was at night, and the candles were, with the tartan screens, or plaids of their servants, drawn over their fronts for the purpose. Lady Primrose having described the individual in whose fate she was interested, and having expressed a desire to know if he was dark, and the conjuror led her to a large mirror, in which she distinctly saw her husband in a church with a strange party arranged near the altar. The bridegroom was conducted to and joined in the shadowy bridegroom no other than her husband, Lord Primrose. The magical scene was so striking that the lady and her friend arranged in close order on the limbs of an oak, which grew near to the door—my arrival, however, at the moment, to change the scene, and the dogs came whisking and barking about me, my friend called out, "Come away, Mrs. Lady, and what was my business—the cows eyed me, and the turkeys clucked—and I thought an old goblin would have made his appearance. I kept a civil tongue in my head, for I was, you see, in the army, service under the Duke of Cumberland, and would steal out to get a drink, and why not for a civil word to a woman?

"Now, you needn't talk about your shoes, leave you see I'm barefooted, I had got no shoes to wear, but I stole Jock Wilson's shoes, and I'll be bound he can't wear them this week, and who can move me one inch; do you hear that, Jock?

"Yes—I hear it—and Aaron I can lick you."

"Well, Wolfe, I'll fight you, but you've always had a better hand at fighting than me. The friend ad you, when no other man would."

"How have you defended me, Aaron, as what have you done for me?"

"I didn't keep them stones of yours, better than two months, and what's I gave them for neither of yours into my pea patch?"

"An spoken you did, didn't I call up your hog—but that's nothing to what I'll do for you, if you took that nigger's part, and you must fight me."

Aaron could stand this no longer but made at him.

"Part 'em, part 'em,' was again the cry; and now the battle commenced in earnest, and it was long to let 'em fight, you 'cause we'g'wine to stand here all night holding the coats?—at'n't you ashamed I discovered a hearty, brawny, tired looking girl, when they called Poll, telling her to separate them in order that he might fight, "you both were cowards, and that she believed she could cool each both out: the soldier from drinking, and the other from fighting—separate them, or else the meeting of two inconsistives at full speed." The two men were separated, and Aaron retired to the yard, where, chacking, they called over each other in a couple of cans, squaling and using the most unmentionable names to each other, and at length they were both turned out.

"Hornets for Wolfe. Well done Aaron; your gouge him; oh! you missed a chance; now give it to him."

"Will you have done with your noise?"

These, and similar expressions, were constantly vociferated by the partizans of each other, and at length they were both separated, before Poll, with a crowd at her heels, came in, almost convulsed with laughter.

"What is the matter!" said I.

"Oh! the prettiest fight," said Poll, "that they were both cowards, but you ought to have seen it! I know they were stubborn you, standin there quarrelling, so I made 'em fight, merely to have it over; I tell you what, there's no mistake in Aaron, when he does begin.

At this moment the soldier came in, walking carelessly along, with his face much scratched and considerably over one of his eyes.

Poll—"Well Aaron you is a root, I didn't know 'twas in the little man."

Aaron—"All that I always told you' I was all' gistic.

"Well, I didn't think so, but I tell you, you was all over him, I didn't see the licks, but I heard 'em and they seemed to me to fall just to the mark when down summers."

How much longer this dialogue would have lasted heaven knows, but being uncomfortably situated, I called for a drink, which came fast I fairly liked, and asked her to be good enough to order me some supper, for she did not. I would soon be kicked out of bed; my wish was hardly expressed, before Poll stripped down the coverand laid herself down in the bed, which was out of its place, without paying the least regard to the fact whether it was asleep or awake; that had the desired effect of making the others, who were soon packed away, with a strict injunction from Poll, to keep quiet, or they'd get a taste of —and I cannot say that I felt more sleepy, after Poll had leaned over me to arrange the clothes, and was in the kind enough to say, that I had a good night's rest.

The house now soon became very still, so much so, that one would hardly even have suspected it of having been the scene of such a succession of noise and confusion.

The stairs which led to the loft, ran up from my room, and while I was endeavoring to sleep, Poll quietly tripped in again, bearing a child in her arms with several small ones following her.

"Now, Aaron, these belong up in the loft."

"O the devil!" said I, "you don't mean to put them in my bed?"

"No, no, these belong up in the loft."

And she marched them gently up stairs, disappeared there, and again returning, disappeared with another, and then began to whisper up, I heard her say, "I'll never see so many children in my life," and so I thought; speaking in a tone of voice, which convinced me that I had a good deal to say.

Well, the scene is over for the night, said I—no, however, for I heard Poll's voice in the entry, amid a small bustle, saying, "Now take your shoes off, and march up easy, don't make a noise, for the world."

The door opened and Poll appeared with a light, and as she did, she turned about, and I espied in a low voice, "Now march," and then led the way up stairs, followed by, I will not say how many, but a long string of children, all marching silently after her in single file; they formed a long line which was several minutes in passing my door, and I was in a minute after over sea again.

I must confess, with the whole scene I was struck dumb, utterly amazed, and confounded; good heavens, thought I, what a packing touch they'll have up stairs; and yet there was no bustle, I heard something which resembled a number of shucks, and in a few minutes after resting of shucks, and in a few minutes after rusting they was as quiet as the wild woods; this silence reigned unbroken, save an occasional jar which shook the house, resembling the slight shock of an earthquake, or the moving of some heavy body above me with a handspike; this was occasioned, by the joist turning over of the plaister in the loft; when this ceased all was quiet, and I went to sleep.

MAXIM.—Nothing is more essential in happiness than the regulation of our passions and keeping them under the dominion of reason.

The covetous person lives as if the world were made altogether for him, and not he for the world, to take in every thing, and part with nothing.—Seneb.

MAJOR DOWNING.

WASHINGTON, 19 July, 1834.

To my old friend Mr. Dwight of the New York Daily Advertiser.

I am going to write to you now on a matter that I know [illegible] and cute, and if I can't make you understand it [illegible] to the [illegible] undertaken to explain a thing that he makes darker than it was afore. But I'll try, and if you don't see it, I'll take my share of the fault to explain out, and you must take tother share, and that will be about right.

Well now to begin—you know that a good deal has been said of late, about paper money and hard money, and some folks about "the Government" are trying to make it out that the Gineral is goin to make all the money in the country hard money, and to git rid of all paper money.

[illegible]

Well, the next time you want to buy cotton, you'll begin to figure out how you can save the expense and risk of sendin dollars, and you'll find out that folks in Tennessee want dollars in New York to buy goods, just as much as you want em in Tennessee for that cotton; and if you can put your dollars in a good safe place in New York, and take a receipt for em, [illegible]

[illegible]

J. DOWNING, Major
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

[illegible]

Saturday Evening Post.

Saturday, July 26.

COAL TRADE OF THE SCHUYLKILL.—Despatched last week with coal,

	Tons.
110 boats carrying	5,044
1475 per last report	64,226
1605	69,270
276 boats Little Schuylkill	12,090
1881	81,360

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.—Despatched from Mauch Chunk, for the week ending the 17th inst.

92 boats, carrying		3,599 tons.
101 boats (week ending 10th inst.)		3,651
1155 do.	per last report	41,541
1348 do.	Total	48,790

Thomas C. Powell, keeper of the Eagle Hotel in this city, and late of Petersburg, absconded a few days ago, having forged the signature of his father Mr. Edwin Powell, of his brother Mr. Wilson Powell, and of Messrs. William R. Johnson and Peterson Goodwin to negotiable notes, which he got shaved in this city. The loss will probably fall on a gentleman very capable of sustaining injuries of the same sort.

We hear of the arrest of another individual charged with similar offences.

TO PREVENT DROWNING.—At this season of the year, when so many accidents occur from persons bathing, we think the following remarks may prevent the loss of life—Men are drowned by raising their arms above water, the unbuoyed weight of which depresses the head. Animals have neither notion nor ability to act in a similar manner, and therefore swim naturally. When a man falls into the deep water he will rise to the surface, and continue there if he does not elevate his hands. If he moves his hands under water in any manner he pleases, his head will rise so high as to allow him liberty to breathe; and if he moves his legs as in the act of walking up stairs, his shoulders will rise above the water, so that he may use less exertion with his hands, or apply them to other purposes. Persons not having learned to swim in their youth will find the above plain directions highly advantageous.

A number of persons, it will be recollected, were made sick by partaking of a custard at the wedding of a lady at Louisville. Poison was supposed to have been contained in them. The affair has not yet been solved. Two members of the family have come out with a detail of the facts in the papers of that place, in which they state that the custards were made by a sister. After having made one with which she was displeased, she made another both of which were cooked in a bell metal kettle. They were made alike, and there was nothing in the composition of either but the usual ingredients. In the first, loaf sugar was used; in the second brown. The first was then put into a tin vessel, and the vessel not being sufficiently capacious to contain the whole of it, the remainder—enough, perhaps, to have filled a tea cup—was handed to a member of the family, who ate of it herself, and gave some to a standing servant near her. Neither of them was sick from the effects of it. The tin vessel was set in the dairy room with ice around it, and the contents were not used until the next day, when the custard, although curdled, was not sour.—It was then distributed at the houses of the relations of the family; and all who partook of it died or were sick. The unfortunate deceased were our mother, Mrs. Foster and child, Mrs Fontaine, Miss Venarable, a child of Milton Buckner, and two negro boys.

Melancholy Accident.—On Saturday the 5th inst. as Mr. Jonathan Fogg, of Eliot[illegible], was working on a barn in that town, the staging on which he stood gave way and precipitated him to the ground. He received in consequence of the falling of a piece of timber, a very bad compound fracture of the leg, and some internal injuries, which rendered his case hopeless. After lingering till yesterday, he died leaving a wife and children to mourn their irreparable loss. Mr. Fogg has been a victim to accidents. Some years since he received a fractured thigh, and last year his arm was broken near the wrist.—*Lowell Journal.*

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, a fine boy, belonging to a much respected member of the Preventive Service, at Fort Moncrief, near Hythe, met his death in a singular manner.—The parents were proceeding to church for the purpose of having a younger child christened, and the boy, about three years old, playfully ran before them as they left the fort, when he unfortunately tripped, and a small stick he held in his hand passed under the ball of his eye. It was quickly extracted, and the wound, as was supposed, properly attended to, but the unfortunate child died on the following day, when its head was opened by two medical gentlemen, who discovered a piece of the stick which had passed through the brain and broken off.—*Kentish Gaz.*

OBTAINING GOODS ON FALSE PRETENCES.—Lyman Lewis, late keeper of a porter house corner Eldridge and Walker streets, was arrested at Albany on a warrant from this city, and brought down by Pemberton, officer of the Albany police. He was charged by Messieurs Ingersoll, Cogswell & Co., wholesale grocers, of 187 South street, with having obtained from them [illegible] that he was about to commence the trade of grocer instead of the business in which he was then engaged. The purchase was made for cash, but on his representing subsequently that he had been unexpectedly called upon to make some cash payments which deprived him of most of his ready money, they agreed to make one third of his purchase in cash and the remaining two thirds in notes at thirty and sixty days. The goods were delivered, and upon one pretence or other he contrived to evade the cash payment from day to day. On Wednesday they discovered that the bird had flown, and on enquiry learnt that the goods had been sent to Albany. They instantly dispatched a Police warrant after Lewis, and he was yesterday apprehended with the goods in his possession. Upon this deposition, he was committed for trial.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

STREET ROBBERY.—John Murphy, John Smith, John Grove and John Sweeny, were examined and committed on a charge of highway robbery preferred against them by an old gentleman named Jones, who deposed that he yesterday came on town from Babylon, L. I., to attend the marriage of his daughter, and that last night between 10 and 11 o'clock, as he was returning to the sloop in which he came to New York, lying near the Albany basin, he was attacked by four persons having a large black dog with them, and [illegible]

[illegible]

COUNTERFEITING.—[illegible]

LICENTIOUS PRINTS.—[illegible]

WARNING.—[illegible]

DEALER'S CONFESSION.

[illegible]

EXTRAORDINARY RECOGNITION.—A man has lately returned to England after an absence of thirty-six years, who was engaged, in the year 1798, with nineteen others, in the murder of an innocent and inoffensive man. He was immediately recognised and committed to prison, and his identity and guilt it is stated, can be established beyond doubt. Of his nineteen comrades, eighteen were condemned and executed for that and other murders, and the other was shot in attempting to escape from jail.

SAGACITY OF A CAT.—A few days since, a young Cat, in a family in this neighborhood, who had not had much experience in the feline wars, encountered an old rat, so sturdy as to defy all her efforts to despatch him by the ordinary process of biting and shaking, took him deliberately to a tub of water, plunged him in, and holding him with her fore feet, drowned him. The fact was witnessed by several of the family. —*New Haven Herald.*

On Tuesday last at Hudson, suitable funeral honors were paid to the deceased La Fayette, whose loss is generally regretted and deplored, and every demonstration of respect and esteem has been paid to one, who when living occupied so great a space in the hearts of Americans. On this occasion, forty surviving officers and soldiers of the times that tried men's souls, joined in paying their respect to him—who shared their dangers in time gone by, and now enlisted in his behalf their veneration and unqualified esteem.

The people at Dubuque's Mines, having been left by the United States without government or civil organization, have taken the administration of justice into their own hands.

A murder took place on the 25th of May. The accused was arrested by the miners, and a jury of twelve taken from the multitude to try him. He was allowed counsel and after the examination of witnesses, the jury unanimously found him guilty and sentenced him to be hung. They signed the verdict and sentence.—The miners then elected a sheriff for the occasion, a committee of arrangements, and made a collection to defray the expenses of confining, trying, executing and burying the criminal. A company of volunteers attended to preserve order, and on the 20th ult. the convict was executed, pursuant to sentence.

Society there, is about as near the "state of nature," so frequently discoursed of in books, as it can be found any where on the globe. Philosophers, who have a system to build up, or to tear down, should not overlook it. Some of the papers, in alluding to these mines [illegible] the mistake. They are in no state nor organized territory. The soil only belongs to the United States.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—We have heard of a desperate attempt at suicide made in Boston last evening, about six o'clock, which was not noticed in the morning papers.

A young lady, about 18 years of age, represented as very pretty, whose name is Mary W. Harris, of Portland, passed the toll-house on the Mill dam, and appeared so singular and abstracted while paying her toll, that the toll gatherer looked after her from curiosity. She went some little distance beyond the Bath-house, and threw a stone over into the water, then laid down a music book which she had under her arm, and jumped off.—The alarm was given, and W. Braman, the keeper of the Bath-house, a very strong man and a good swimmer, jumped in after her, and held her up, till a boat was put off, and took them both in—she begging him earnestly all the while to let her drown. A note was left in the music book, directed to the woman with whom she boarded, bidding her good bye, and stating that she had come to the awful resolution to commit suicide. No cause for the rash deed was known to our informant.—*Lowell Jour.*

From Campeachy.—A letter from Campeachy, under date of June 9th, says—We have a revolution on foot. The governor of the state has refused to obey the commanding general, and troops from Merida and this place are on the road. What will be the result God only knows. I am in hopes they will settle it amicably, for if they once make a beginning, I am afraid the result will be serious. They are preparing to get a gun boat under way. The gun boat was fitting out to blockade Sisal.

PRINCE TALLEYRAND.—This ancient veteran and wily politician appears to be drawing near the close of his diplomatic life. It is stated in the English journals that he has declared his intention to return to France in the spring of 1835. His advanced age, being considerable more than four score, will probably preclude him from again entering the arena of public life. The knowing ones give his place to Decazes.

DARKNESS AND LIGHT.—I could not help feeling that of all the beautiful contrasts in nature, there can be no one more vivid than the sudden change between darkness and light. How weary we should be of eternal sunshine—how gloomy would it be to grope through one's life in utter darkness, and yet what loveliness does each of these, by contrast, impart to the other! On the heights above the village, how magnificent was the darkness after a hot sunshine day! And then again, how lovely was the twinkling even of tallow candles, who they suddenly burst upon this darkness! Yet it is with these two ingredients that nature works up all her pictures; and, as Paganini's tones all come out of two strings of catgut, and two of the entrails of a kitten, so do all varieties that please our eyes proceed from a mixture in different proportions of light and shade; and indeed, in the moral world, it is the chiaro'scuro, the brightness and darkness of which alone forms the happiness of our existence.—*Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassau.*

AGITATION IN PORTLAND.

From an article in the Portland Courier, we learn that that fair city of the east is not without its causes of excitability. Mr. Graham an itinerant lecturer, it seems has been lecturing the married dames on the Science of human life. At the close of the course, the Courier says, the whole city seemed to be tasking over with agitation—though it has not been kind enough to tell us precisely why, but leaves the cause to be inferred. The ladies who attend the course, passed a set of resolutions, which were offered for publication in one of the newspapers; but the excitement was so great that the publication was suppressed, even after the resolutions were in type. The Courier was also requested to publish the resolutions, but declined till the fever should have time to subside. On a repetition of the request, however the resolutions appear in the Courier.

[illegible]

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

We understand that the Sheriff, last week, received from his excellency the Governor, the death warrant of Felix Murray. The time of execution is fixed for the 15th day of August, between twelve and three o'clock, P. M.

FIRE.—Monday evening, a fire broke out in the lithographic establishment of Mr. Browne, in Library St. The firemen were there very promptly, with their engines and hose, and the fire was soon extinguished.

We regret to learn, that William Allcorn, a member of the Hibernia Engine Company, shortly after the funeral procession, in which he had shared, fell suddenly down in Arch street, and died in about two hours afterwards.

A letter of thanks has been addressed by thirteen British masters of vessels to the commander of the United States ship Natchez, at Rio Janeiro, for the prompt assistance which he tendered the British brig Ranger, by sending his boats to that vessel while in distress, on the 29th of May.

Capt. Partridge's Buildings, (formerly his military school) at Norwich, Vermont, have been purchased by the Universalist Convention, for $8,000, and a University founded. Captain Partridge, President, Mr. T. B. Ransom, Vice President, and Professor of Mathematics.

We copy the following from the London (Upper Canada) True Patriot, of the 12th ult. "Port Burwell, arrived, May 1, schooner *Temperance*, from *Temperanceville*, with forty-six barrels of *whiskey*." This is temperance with a vengeance!

An accident of painful nature occurred at Charlestown, N.H. on the 4th, by the discharge of a field piece while in the act of loading it. Two men lost each an arm, and one of them had a splinter thrown through his nose and a part of his cheek. A third had his thumb blown off.

The Church of St. Andrew at Montreal, has been entered by a set of villains, who stole the cushions of the pews which they ripped open for the purpose of getting the hair and wool with which they were stuffed.

Don Antonio Poseda Rubin de Celis, the venerable Bishop of Carthagena has returned to Spain from Aix, where he has been in exile many years—we believe, ever since "the adored Ferdinand" mounted the throne.

Nantucket must be a remarkably cool place. On two of the hottest days (the 8th and 9th inst.) the thermometer ranged there at 66 to 74—while in New York it was above 90, and at Boston as high as 96.

Letters have been received from Mr. and Mrs. Smith, dated Beyroot, Feb. 6th, announcing their arrival there, and the health of the other missionaries.

It is stated that the loan of the State of Virginia has been taken by Messrs. J. L. & S. Joseph & Co. of New York, and Messrs. R. & J. Phillips, of Philadelphia.

New Orleans is now the highest market for flour in the U. States. At the last dates the price was $7,50 per brl. Last winter N. Orleans was the lowest seaboard market in the country. Great quantities of flour were exported thence coastwise and to foreign ports at 3,25. Some of it was sold in this market sweet and good at $3,75.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

An Irishman taken up at Lowell, Mass. for stealing a watch, jumped from a three story window to the pavement below, and made his escape by running, having suffered no damage by his leap.

The Danville (Pa.) Intelligencer of 13th inst. says —"A Tornado passed over part of Greenwood township, in this county, and Providence in Luzerne county, last week, which was quite destructive. The upper story of the house of Mr. Kistner, in Greenwood, was carried away, and his barn was destroyed. A child sleeping on the unroofed and exposed floor, remained undisturbed, while others in the room were hurled into the air, and carried many rods."

A German, by the name of Christian Myers, while crossing the river at this place in a flat boat, with a number of other persons on the 4th inst. accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. He has left a brother, who is inconsolable at a loss which he no doubt feels more severely, as the deceased was the only relative who came with him to this country. At Pinegrove, on the same day, two persons were severely injured by the bursting of cartridges, while in the act of loading a swivel.—*Warren, Pa.*

WASHINGTON'S MANUSCRIPT PAPERS AND BOOKS.—An act was passed at the late session of Congress appropriating $25,000, for the purchase of "the manuscript papers, and a portion of the printed books of General George Washington." These papers are to be deposited in the Department of State.—*N. Y. Times.*

A GOOD STICK.—A single stick of St. Domingo mahogany, measuring one hundred and seventy-nine feet, board measure, was sold at auction yesterday morning, by John Tyler, at $4 per foot, making the cost and value of the log *seven hundred and sixteen dollars!* It was imported in the brig Baltimore, Capt. Davis.—*Boston Tran.*

SMALL CARGOES.—The Philadelphia, from London, and the Francis Depau, from Havre, have both very light cargoes. Indeed this is true of all the ships which have come home for months past. The proceeds of our immense exports are returning in gold and silver, and but in a very small proportion in manufactured goods.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

BANK OF MILLINGTON.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Millington is advertised to be held at Millington, on the 8th day of September next, to consider the propriety of winding up the affairs of that Institution.

THE MORMONS.—A note from the Postmaster at Independence, dated June 27, to the editor of the Fayette Monitor, says—The Mormons have backed out from the expected fight, but yet say this is Zion, and that it may not be established for one hundred years to come. I think they could not be hired to come to this county.

INDIANA.—This State is rapidly increasing in wealth and population. In 1820 it numbered 149,000 inhabitants—in 1830, 341,581—and at the present time, the population probably exceeds half a million. The sales of public lands in Indiana for the first three quarters of 1833 amounted to $425,371.

SEARCH FOR THE PAPERS OF LAFAYETTE.—It seems by a paper from the National, that the government of Louis Phillipe made an effort to obtain possession of certain important manuscripts left by Lafayette, under the pretence of searching for the correspondence of the interdicted Republican Journals. The search took place at the house of a M. Carrell, to which it was said, the papers had been removed. It was, however, fruitless. They are said to contain important secrets relative to the late events in France.

CHOLERA IN CANADA.—Several gentlemen who arrived in this city last evening from Canada, as well as letters received, state that a number of cases of cholera had recently occurred in Quebec and Montreal.—*Troy Whig.*

SPREAD OF THE MORMON DOCTRINE.—[illegible]

[illegible]

CANADA.—Number of emigrants arrived since the opening of the Navigation this year to the 11th July,

From England,	4,869
" Ireland,	13,112
" Scotland,	1,771
Lower Ports,	314
Total,	20,067
Number arrived to corresponding date last year,	11,384
Excess,	8,673

OUTANDISH CURRENCY.—[illegible]

THE DOG LAW.—From the 21st of May, (the day on which the ordinance in relation to dogs, goes into operation in the city each year,) up to last Saturday, July 19, five hundred and seventy dogs have been taken by the police, five hundred and fifty-three of which were killed and buried, and seventeen restored to their owners.

MURDEROUS.—An ingenious method of destroying whales has lately been invented in London—it consists in charging the harpoons used for that business with *prussic acid* of the deadliest quality.—It is expected that when the whale is struck with one of these poisonous instruments, the subtle matter will paralyse his mighty nerves, and he will thus become an easy victim to the hunter. After all, it is a cowardly mode of attack, and must be as obnoxious to the hardy spermaceti-killer, as the use of *cocylus indicus* is to the inveterate angler.

Report of interments in the city of Baltimore, for the last week. Males 28—Females 24—52. Of which number 15 were colored persons, 14 free, 1 slave. Diseases, consumption 5; cholera infantum 12; small pox 2; cholera morbus 2, &c.

The following from a late work, is recommended as the most suitable diet for a modern lady:—She should breakfast on dew and rose leaves, dine upon cologne water and wafers, and sup upon poetry and moon beams.

The examination of the prisoners charged with the murder of Smith, has been postponed to Friday morning. Some essential additional evidence has been adduced on the part of the commonwealth, and further important developments, it is expected, will be made at their next examination.

The U. S. schr Grampus, Lt. Com. White, from a cruise, arrived at Pensacola 30th June—all well.

We saw yesterday a counterfeit coin, purporting to be a twenty-five cent piece. It was made of pewter, and so well executed, that an incautious person might easily be deceived. The piece was taken in a store for merchandise, and was subsequently passed several times to persons who received it without suspecting its true character.—*Balt. Am.*

About thirty miles below New Albany, Ohio, the steam boat Arkansas coming up, run into the Planter going down, on Sunday, the 6th inst. by which the latter was so much injured, that she sunk immediately. Her cargo to the amount of $1200, was insured by some office in Louisville.

An Austrian sloop of war, with Polish passengers, sailed from Gibraltar on the 4th of June for N. York.

The amount of tolls on merchandise past east of Utica on the Erie canal, last week, was $21,331.

Capt. Bausakiewick, one of the expatriated Poles, and represented to be a gentleman and a soldier, will start from Boston for Vandalia, accompanied by ten of his countrymen, for the purpose of settling the township granted them by Congress. They will serve as pioneers to the others, who will shortly follow in detachments. The Boston Atlas says, the gentleman at the head of the expedition is every way competent to the task of founding a western Warsaw.

A new mode of placing buttons on coats has been discovered in Europe, by which the button is rendered durable as the garment without sewing. The plan is by rivetting the button to the cloth.

The U. S. troops stationed at Fort Smith, have been removed to Swallow Rock, 15 or 16 miles higher up the Arkansas, where a new post is about to be established, called Fort Coffee.

Extract of a letter from our Consul, W. M. Haxtun, Esq. at Bathurst, in the River Gambia, 10th May, 1834.

The latitude of Bathurst is 13 degrees 29 miles and 30-60ths of a mile north of the equator. The longitude 16 35 west from London.

The difference in time here and at the royal observatory, Greenwich, is 1 hour, 6 minutes, and 20 seconds, west.

The settlement contains a population of two thousand seven hundred souls. The whites fall short of 100.—The colony has been in possession of the English for nearly 20 years. The chief buildings are, a government house, barracks, hospital and jail, and 30 good brick and stone houses and stores, owned and occupied by the merchants, the principal of whom is William Forster, Esq. a liberal, enterprising, hospitable gentleman; and 4 or 500 huts inhabited by blacks and liberated Africans—those recaptured from slavers.

There is no church nor meeting house especially erected, and dedicated to those purposes. Divine worship is however performed every Sunday by an Episcopalian clergyman, in a small, inconvenient place, capable of containing only 30 or 40 individuals, and as often as I have attended it has never been filled.

The Wesleyan Missionary Society of London, have a mission established here, it is in a thriving state; there is a school attached to it, where the unfortunate sons of Africa are instructed in the English language, as well as the moral precepts of our religion.

The natives are chiefly illiterate, idle beings; their religion is Mahommedanism; Polygamy is tolerated, and most of them possess slaves.

Vessels arriving here, pay an anchorage duty of £4 sterling per annum, if they come ten times a year no more is charged, but there is a quarantine fee of £1 1s sterling for every arrival; pilotage is 5s sterling for each foot the vessel draws.

The customs are 6 per cent. stg. on the invoice amount of goods landed, and 6s. sterling per ton on goods landed. British vessels pay 2 per cent, and are not subject to the per ton weight duty.

Rum, tea, powder, muskets, and sugar in foreign bottoms, (i. e. not English,) are prohibited articles; although on the petition of all the merchants of the colony, the governor may, at his discretion, grant a permit for their being landed.

Bathurst is about three days sail, in an easterly direction, from the Cape Verde Islands, at which place vessels are usually supplied with good water, which is very indifferent here.

The temperature of the climate is variable, generally at 90 or 92 Fahrenheit at noon, and 70 or 72 at midnight. The warmest day I have experienced since my arrival, (Feb. 13,) the thermometer stood at 94, in the shade.—The coolest morning it was at 68.

From November until June, the weather is uniformly fine, the sky clear, and the heat general, and sometimes excessively oppressive, owing to the prevalence of an easterly wind blowing very strong from the great desert Zahara, called the Harmattan; it is a dry, but healthy and powerful breeze, producing no other inconvenience than an accumulation of heat, and sometimes the head-ache.

From June to November is the rainy season, when fever and death combine with the elements to render this place a perfect charnel house. The Europeans are now returning home, as many as can, to avoid its deleterious effects upon the frame and constitution, which is visible in all who have resided here a few years.

The fruits are the sour orange, pea nuts, guavas, and several species of apples, far inferior to those of the United States.

The principal articles of export are beeswax, ivory, [illegible]

[illegible]

From the Mobile Register.

[illegible]

Health of New Orleans.—[illegible]

An apprentice in the North Rope Walk, in Plymouth, met with a serious accident on Saturday last. They were laying a six inch shroud by water power. In passing a service to prevent chafing, the cloth became entangled in his fingers, which drew his hand over the rope as it was turned, dislocated the wrist, fractured the forearm, dislocating the elbow, and fracturing the arm above in the most dreadful manner.—The muscles were literally torn from the bone, to within a few inches of the shoulder. Amputation near the shoulder joint was performed by Dr. C. Cotton assisted by Drs. Hayward and Warren.

It is remarkable that in this cordage manufactory, which has been in operation near ten years, that this is the only serious accident which has occurred, notwithstanding the complicated machinery in operation. —*Old Colony Democrat.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Monday.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.

The brig William, Capt. Martin, which arrived on Saturday in the very short passage of 18 days from Vera Cruz, brings papers from that city to July 2d, inclusive.

Almost the whole country has declared for the plan of Cuernavaca, or for other plans of similar import, i. e. for the overgrown power and innumerable abuses of the church, and against the reforms introduced by the last Congress. We are clearly of opinion that those reforms were too sweeping for the infancy of the nation's enlightenment, but the re-action which has now taken place, throws the country back nearly to the point where it stood when it first shook off the yoke of Spain. There is however, no doubt of the complete success of the re-action. In addition to the States beforementioned which have fallen in with the plan of Cuernavaca, may be added Mexico, Jalisco and Morelia, besides innumerable cities and villages in every part of the Republic. Queretaro, which undertook to resist the new order of things, has been entered and garrisoned by a large body of government troops. Puebla was closely besieged, and may be considered as fallen. Thus far, no blood has been shed, of any consequence, and none probably will be. The revolution is virtually finished already.

A conducta arrived at Vera Cruz from Mexico on the 27th June.

Gen. Santa had gone to Tacubaya for the benefit of his health.

The ecclesiastical establishment of the Federal District have volunteered a loan of $40,000 to the government at 6 per cent.

The Mexico Fenix, which espoused the cause of the dispersed Congress, has been discontinued.

The city councils of Vera Cruz, on the 20th June, celebrated an Acta, declaring, among other things that laws passed relative to matters of religion, contrary to the Constitution, were null and void. In consequence of this pronunciamento, says the Censor of the 22d, "the political chief, the venerable parochial Curate, and the Secretary of the Chiefship of the department, accompanied by an immense and brilliant concourse of people last evening at 6 o'clock, opened the churches and convents of this city which had been suppressed by the unconstitutional decree of the Legislature of the State."

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, of Thursday.

Later from England.

The packet ship Caledonia, Capt. Graham, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 18th ult. has arrived at New York. She brings us London papers of the 17th and Liverpool of the 18th of last month.

The hour at which these papers have come to our hands, prevents us doing more than giving a summary of the news they contain.

Some additional changes have taken place in the British Cabinet. The duke of Richmond has resigned the office of Post Master General, in consequence of a motion in the House of Commons, that the office should be put in commission. Lord Conyngham has [illegible]

[illegible]

FOREIGN ITEMS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bicknell, publisher of the Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1834.

ASHES—			1st sort, 1833..lb	14	15
Pot, cwt	4 60	4 70	MOLASSES..duty..5 cts pr g		
Pearl,	5		New Orleans,	[illegible]	[illegible]
BUTTER—			Sugar-house,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Firs, lb			do. New York,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra No. 1	[illegible]		do. Philad.	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 1	[illegible]		do. Steam,	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2	[illegible]		Trinidad,	[illegible]	[illegible]
COAL—			Porto Rico,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh, ton	4 50	5	English French Isl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schuylkill,	4 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	Havana & Matanzas,	[illegible]	26
COFFEE..Duty..free.			MACKEREL—		
Java,	[illegible]	[illegible]	No. 1, bbl	6 25	
St. Domingo,	[illegible]	[illegible]	No. 2,	6	6 25
Porto Rico,	[illegible]	[illegible]	No. 3,	3 44	3 50
Cuba,	[illegible]	[illegible]	OIL—		
Maracaibo	[illegible]	[illegible]	Linseed, Am. from store,	[illegible]	83
Laguira,	[illegible]	[illegible]	do. Dutch,	[illegible]	
Jamaica,	[illegible]	[illegible]	Whale, gal.	30	33
Rio,	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sperm. winter,	1	
COTTON..Duty..3cts per lb.			do. summer,	90	
Louisiana,	[illegible]	[illegible]	PLASTER PARIS—		
Mobile,	[illegible]	[illegible]	In Delaware, ton	2 37½	2 50
N. Ala. and Ten.	[illegible]	[illegible]	In Schuylkill,	2 25	2 50
S. C. and Geo.	[illegible]	[illegible]	SEEDS—		
N. C. and Va.	13	[illegible]	Clover, bush	3	3 75
FREIGHTS—			Flaxseed, rough,	1 40	1 50
To Pittsburgh, per wagon, 100lbs	1 75	2	do. clean, cask		
do. via canal,	1	1 25	Timothy, cask	16	
Wheeling, pr wag.			Herds, bush		
Pottsville, via canal, ton			Orchard grass,	1 87½	2
Salt, via canal			WHISKEY—		
FLOUR and MEAL—			Rye, in bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Superfine, bbl	5 25		do. hhds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fine,			do. from wagons	[illegible]	
Rye,	3 50		WOOL—		
Middling,		3 25	Prime, Saxony fleece, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn meal,	2 87½		Am. wash. full blood,	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. in hhds	13 75		do....¾ blood,	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAIN—			do....½ blood,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, Pennsylv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do....¼ and com.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, Southern,	[illegible]	[illegible]	Am. unwash. full bl'd,		
Wheat, Pennsylv.	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	do....¾ blood,		
do. South. bush.	1 [illegible]	1 10	do....½ blood,		
Corn, L. C. white,	[illegible]		do....¼ and com.		
do. L. C. yellow,	[illegible]	[illegible]	Super. pulled lambs,	[illegible]	40
do. U. C. round,	[illegible]	[illegible]	No. 1..do.	[illegible]	
Oats, Pennsylv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	No. 2..do.	[illegible]	32
Southern,	[illegible]	[illegible]	No. 3..do.		
Barley, Eastern,	[illegible]	[illegible]	Saxony, clean,	[illegible]	85
do. Pennsyl.	[illegible]		Sax. sheep, E.F.&S.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOPS—			do. lambs,	60	75

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, July 26, 1834.

Publication Office, No. 36 Carter's Alley, opposite the Girard Bank.

HEAT.

The weather has again become oppressively hot, and we fear unless the people are cautious, that we shall be under the painful necessity of recording more sudden deaths.—

We again therefore admonish our citizens against all imprudencies of whatsoever kind—Temperance in eating and drinking—the avoidance of all unnecessary exposure, and the frequent use of the bath, will be attended with the most beneficial consequences.

THE TENNESSEE BONDS.

A difficulty has occurred between the Union Bank of Tennessee and the Union Bank of Maryland, in consequence of the former having transferred the bonds given by the State of Tennessee to it, payable in instalments of $125,000, at the end of 15, 20, 25 and 30 years, at 5 per cent. to the Bank of Maryland. The Bank of Maryland having failed, and not complied with its contract, Gen. G. W. Gibbs, President of the Union Bank of Tennessee, last week at Baltimore, cautioned all persons not to purchase, receive, or deal with these bonds. Last Saturday, Gen. Gibbs was arrested at the suit of the Union Bank of Maryland, in an action claiming damages to the amount of $500,000, and not being prepared to give bail to the amount, was committed to jail. The circumstance becoming known, a meeting of merchants was held, and about 30 of them, owning property worth $3,000,000, united in giving the bail required, and effected his release from prison.

The August number of the "Law Library," edited by John Purdon, Esq. and published by Mr. Littell, law bookseller, No. 11 George street, has been issued, and contains the conclusion of "Allnatt's Treatise on the Law of Partition," and "A Practical Treatise on the Law of Partnership, with Precedents of Copartnership Deeds,"—by Henry Cary, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

The law of partnership may perhaps be justly considered one of the most difficult subjects of commercial law. The general principles on which it is grounded, are of course universally known; but the difficulty consists in the application of those principles to individual cases. The carelessness, and it may be added, the ignorance of persons engaged in commercial undertakings jointly with others, has entangled a subject, simple in itself, with so many perplexities. The object of the present work, therefore, is to collect and arrange in the shortest, simplest and clearest manner, all the most important decisions on this subject, so as to be useful as a book of reference and practice to the profession, at the same time that it is intelligible to the trading public.

It is the republication of works like these, in a cheap, convenient and beautiful form, which must give the *Law Library* a high reputation with the members of the bar. We cannot understand how any lawyer can be without it. To the practitioner in the interior, far removed from the great depositories of legal information, it must be especially valuable. For *ten dollars* per annum, valuable standard works are furnished, which would cost, in the usual dress, not less than *sixty*—and the work is regularly transmitted by mail to every part of the United States. Knowledge, absolutely necessary to the practitioner, is thus conveyed, at a cost beyond parallel in regard to law works, to his very door, whether he resides in the city with the publisher, or in a remote section of the country.

ELEMENTS OF PHRENOLOGY.

We have just been favoured with a copy of Mr. Amos Dean's "Lectures on Phrenology," delivered before the young men's association for mutual improvement of the city of Albany.

It is a neat 12mo vol. containing, we presume, the principles and deductions of this modern science. We have not had time to peruse it, but were arrested at the first glance, by the lively and pleasing style of a few paragraphs. The following incident appears to be the first germination of the science, and which led Dr. Gall into the train of investigation which resulted in his conviction of its truth.

While a boy at school, he observed the readiness and facility with which one of his class-mates would commit to memory the task assigned him. He made use of all the energy he was master of, to equal him in that exercise, but could not do it. What could be the reason? If the mind were a single general power, according to the then received metaphysical systems, this phenomenon was inexplicable; because the greatest efforts were not wanting on his part, and yet the result was a failure. On narrowly observing the countenance of his rival, he perceived a prominence in his eyes, which he himself did not possess. Hence he was instinctively led to couple a prominent eye with the faculty of committing and making use of language. Subsequent observations, made during his collegiate course, confirmed him in the belief that a prominent eye was ever coupled with this faculty in its possessor.

Extract of a letter to the publisher, dated

Decatur, 5th July, 1834.

Dear Friend—Yesterday I was at Courtland to attend the celebration of the completion of the Tuscumbia, Courtland and Decatur Rail Road to that place, I was delighted with the whole affair. A general invitation had been given to the citizens of the seven counties of the Tennessee Valley to meet—and some five to ten thousand turned out. To prove that the managers had made ample preparations to feed the multitude, I need only remark that at one time, I counted two hundred head of shoats and lambs that were being barbacued, besides fish enough to feed a host. No drinking was permitted, and when I left late in the afternoon no intoxication had been seen.—There were several hundred ladies; to whose presence it is possible we were in a great measure indebted for the excellent order which prevailed. The locomotive played its part to perfection. One of the passenger cars, which would easily carry a hundred persons, (built in Tuscumbia) far surpassed for neatness any thing of the sort that I saw on the Baltimore, the Newcastle, or the Amboy road. Gen. Gaines of the U. S. Army, was present. He is deeply interested in the Mississippi and Atlantic rail road, and I presume through his exertions the War Department has been influenced to order a survey of the route from Athens Georgia, to Memphis, Tenn. which has been commenced, perhaps under the direction of Col. S. H. Long.

The crops in the valley are very promising indeed. The April frost has made the cotton somewhat backward, but if the summer continue seasonable an abundant crop will be gathered.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession in commemoration of the memory of Lafayette, which took place on Monday last, was in some respects imposing, but not exactly what was expected and what it was intended to have been. An expression of regret has been pretty generally elicited by what is considered by many, a failure, caused, we believe by some jealousies which crept into the management of it. The route with a childish indecision was changed three times, which in itself caused much dissatisfaction, and the levity with which a portion of it was conducted, was ill suited to the solemn occasion.

It is supposed about 4000 persons officiated in the ceremonies, and perhaps fifteen or twenty times that number, (crowding all the streets through which it passed) were spectators. It was composed of various Volunteer companies, the authorities and corporation of the city, Fire and Hose companies, several of which made an elegant appearance, the Trades Union, and many societies.

Want of room prevents us from giving a detailed account of the order of procession, ceremonies &c.

EDUCATION IN DENMARK.

The present king of Denmark, manifests the most laudable desire to extend the means of education throughout his dominions. He is not only desirous of having all his subjects educated, but he is particularly anxious to have the modes of instruction improved. Mr. Marihue, had been sent by his Majesty, nearly two years since, to examine in England, the most approved systems of education pursued in that country. He has availed himself of all the lights that he could obtain in the manner, and having returned to Denmark, he has, with the approbation of the king, formed a system of tuition which promises the most satisfactory results.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

Boston, July 18, 1834.

Trip through Massachusetts—Miserable Accommodations—Handsome Towns—Boston—Tremont House—Excursion in the Harbour.

Dear Sir:—We took stage at Albany for Boston, on Monday last, and at nightfall found ourselves in the town of Pittsfield, Mass. distant from Albany about 30 miles, which we had accomplished in the short space of nine hours and thirty minutes, stoppages included. You may wonder how we contrived to be so long on the way, but it is no mystery to us. On the route we had but two teams, each of which were driven fifteen miles, over a rough road, and with the thermometer ranging at about 95. We crawled along at a snail's pace, the horses being scarcely able to stand without support. Several belonging to this line have died within a few days, and one of those that crawled with us to Pittsfield, toppled over and died, soon after being released from his harness. The routes here are much too long, but the proprietors of the line want to make money, and they probably think it is better to lose a horse occasionally, than incur the expense of doubling their teams. We talked to the proprietor of the hotel at Pittsfield, at which we stopped, on this subject, and he said "certingly gentlemen, you are right, but the proprietors know their own business. We answered "certingly," and paid him a dollar each for entertaining us over night.

About dusk on the evening of the second day, we reached Northampton, forty miles further, a beautiful village on the banks of the Connecticut river, in which a considerable amount of business is transacted. The houses are extremely neat in their appearance, and in decorations and ornaments display much taste. The same remark may be made of all the towns through which we passed, in crossing the state, and if you will look at the map you will find they are very numerous. The traveller remarks that churches are exceedingly numerous, every village having three or four, well-built, large, and with handsome steeples. We passed, on the route, many elegant country residences, far exceeding in neatness any that you find in Pennsylvania. The land is fertile, the crops luxuriant, and all appearances betoken a hardy, industrious and thrifty population.

It was our intention, during our stay in Northampton, to have visited Mount Holyoke, a high mountain that overlooks the town, from which a fine view of the country round; and the windings of the Connecticut are obtained, but we found we had not time. We therefore contented ourselves with looking about the town, and after dark we attended a lecture on education, delivered in one of the churches. The lecturer set out by endeavouring to show the importance of the study of the languages in early youth, and I presume he proved his positions. When he had concluded a majority of us were fast asleep.

On the third day of our journey we dined at Worcester,—pronounced *Wooster*—a flourishing manufacturing town, containing an unusually large number of handsome edifices, and about 10 o'clock at night, we arrived in Boston, after a tedious and fatiguing journey of three days. We took lodgings at the Tremont House, an inn that probably stands unrivalled in the union. The house is large and commodious, four stories high, with a granite front, and immense pillars supporting a heavy projection over the door. The table and the internal arrangements of the house, are, however, the chief attractions of the establishment. Every thing is done by rule, and according to a well digested system. Each servant has his place, and his prescribed sphere of action, and of course every thing you desire is done well, and on the instant. The principal bar keeper, Mr. Stetson, is one of the most polite and agreeable gentlemen you will meet with, in a month's ride. He has a smile for every body, and he knows every one's name. He possesses the extraordinary faculty of attending to a dozen persons at the same time, without the least embarrassment or confusion, and of course he is a valuable acquisition to the establishment.

We took an excursion among the islands in the harbour, yesterday, in the new steam boat, designed as a packet ship between this place and Bangor, Me. The boat was crowded with ladies and gentlemen of Boston, and the trip would have been delightful had not the weather proved unfavorable. The rain obliged us to stow ourselves in the cabins, and seek amusement in conversation.

Nahant, July 21, 1834.

Dear Sir—Yielding to the persuasions of our attentive friends, and stimulated by the prospect of a fine dish of chowder, on Saturday last we resolved to visit Nahant, the chief summer resort of the Bostonians. We took passage in the little steamer Hancock, commanded by Capt. Marsh, one of the best fellows in Massachusetts, and started about 3 o'clock. The trip to Nahant, in calm weather, is delightful, as the steam boat passes numerous islands, forts, and other objects of interest to the stranger. The Hancock is a good boat, *what there is of her*, but she is entirely too small for Capt. Marsh, who deserves the command of a vessel as large as the Morris.

The approach to Nahant, affords a very pleasing prospect. The peninsula is about 12 miles from Boston, and is so situated as to afford, at all times, a cool retreat from the heat of the city. On enquiring of Mr. Holman, proprietor of the principal Hotel, I ascertained that the greatest degree of heat experienced at Nahant this season, was only 81 deg. Holman's Hotel is an extensive establishment, calculated to accommodate about one hundred boarders, besides transient visiters. It is built on a commanding situation, whence the adjoining country may be seen to great advantage. The eye, with the aid of a good glass, can compass the whole bay of Massachusetts, from Cape Ann to Cape Cod. There are piazzas around the Hotel, both on the first and second stories, which afford shelter from the sun and shower, and give a constant opportunity to enjoy the bracing air from the sea, which has a most salutary effect upon the health and spirits. Not that the air does all, for I wish to give due credit to the sumptuous fare of the worthy landlord, who furnishes his guests all the delicacies of the season, from a lobster to chowder, and from "soda water" to champaigne. Glorious fine fish are caught a few rods from the Hotel. The servants are remarkably attentive, and not so few and far between, as is sometimes the case at other watering places, and, taking every thing into consideration, I know of no place of summer resort, where the visiter is so well served, at so *little expense*, as at Nahant.

There are here abundant sources of recreation and amusement. In fowling, fishing, strolling along the iron bound shore, clambering among the rocks and precipices, and in the social enjoyments of one's friends, time passes along very swiftly. Mr. Holman has a large bathing house attached to his establishment, where those who do not like the surf, can take either a warm, temperate, or cold bath, at their pleasure.

Disciples of Izaak Walton, are furnished with a suitable dress and a fishing rod, and if need be, a boy to bait the hook, that portion of the operation of fishing being one which some fastidious persons are very willing to dispense with.

I had the pleasure of meeting a number of Philadelphians at Nahant, some of whom were old acquaintances. Among the visitors were several of the editorial fraternity of Boston, John Howard Payne, Esq. Paddy Power, and others. On Saturday evening, we formed a delightful literary party, in Mr. Holman's parlour, and with a bottle of champaigne, we drank health and long life to him and his establishment.

The season for company at Nahant, has just commenced. It is a delightful place in August and September.

I have a word or two to say in regard to Boston, but my friends here have so hurried me from place to place, that I have nothing prepared but a few loose notes. You shall hear from me again.

Anomaly in Jurisprudence.—Among the convicts sentenced at the sessions on Saturday, was Richard Lefroy, for an assault and battery on Charles Haydens, with intent to commit manslaughter. How a man can commit an assault and battery with intent to commit manslaughter we cannot well conceive. It appears to us that he must have intended to commit murder, or nothing at all. Blackstone defines manslaughter thus:—

"In law the unlawful killing of a man *without malice, express or implied.* This may be voluntary, upon a sudden heat or excitement of anger; or involuntarily, but in the commission of some unlawful act. Manslaughter differs from murder in not proceeding from *malice, prepense or deliberate*, which is essential to commit murder. It differs from homicide excusable, being done in consequence of some unlawful act, whereas excusable homicide happens in consequence of misadventure."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Notice to Literary Persons.

A deposite has been made with the Life Insurance and Trust Company in the city of New York, subject to the control of the subscribers and their associates, for the purpose of procuring Lectures, or Essays, on various subjects connected with scientific education, to be read in the Common Schools of this State. To carry this purpose into effect, the subscribers give notice that they, or either of them, will receive manuscript essays or lectures on the following subjects, at any time before the first day of June, 1835, and that to the authors of such of them as shall be selected or approved, by the superintendent of common schools, and the subscribers and their associates, there will be paid the premiums hereinafter mentioned.

Should parts of several lectures be taken the premium for the course of lectures on that particular subject, will be divided among their authors, in proportion to the quantity taken. The lectures are to be adapted to the capacities of children, and are to be divided into portions or sections, one of which can be conveniently read in half an hour.

The following are the subjects, on each of which a course, or series of lectures is now solicited:—

1. On the application of Science to the useful arts—for the best course of lectures on which, a premium of $500 will be paid.

2. On the principles of Legislation—the premium will be $100.

3. On the intellectual, moral, and religious instruction of the youth of this State, by means of Common Schools—the duty of affording such instruction—and the improvements of which the system may be susceptible—a premium of 250.

4. On Agriculture and Horticulture—a premium of $100.

5. On Political Economy,—a premium of 100 dollars.

6. On Astronomy, Chemistry, Mechanics, Electricity, and Magnetism—a premium of 200 dollars.

It is not expected that the essays will be entirely original, either in matter or manner, but rather that the best authorities will be consulted; and even abstracts of the writings of approved authors will be received, if the original authority is designated. It is not desirable that the lectures should dwell on detail, except where it may be useful for the purpose of illustration; nor will the brevity which is essential to the plan, permit useful elementary instruction on the subject of the course of essays. General principles and results, and those striking and plain illustrations, which will excite attention and inquiry—which will be calculated to deposite in the youthful mind the seeds of knowledge, and lead it to investigation and reflection, will best promote the object in view.

It is desired that the authors will not communicate their names with their essays, and that they will not furnish any means by which they may be known, until after the selection is made. They are requested to adopt some motto or fictitious signature; and to accompany their communications with a sealed note, containing the address of the author, on which will be endorsed the motto or signature used in the essay. Such of the notes only will be opened, as have an endorsement corresponding with that of the sealed lectures to which a premium shall be awarded; the others, with their accompanying essays, will be subject to the direction of their authors.

The lectures selected will be presented and distributed to every common school in this State; and subject from time to time, to such use; the authors may, if they please, secure the copy right of their productions.

JOHN C. SPENCER, Canandaigua.
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Albany.
PHILO C. FULLER, Genesee.

Essays will be received from any quarter, either in this country or from abroad, and may be transmitted to either of the subscribers, at their charge.

P. S. The time specified in the first publication of the above note, for the delivery of essays, having expired, and but few contributions having been presented for examination, the undersigned are induced to believe that want of sufficient publicity, and perhaps some misapprehension as to the precise character of the papers solicited, have prevented that attention to the subject which it was hoped would have been given to it. This belief is confirmed by the suggestions and inquiries contained in several letters which have been received on the subject of the notice. The undersigned have therefore thought it proper to republish their original notice, with an enlargement of the time to the 1st of June 1835, and to state in addition to the matters contained therein, the following particulars.

1st. The trust committed to the undersigned and their associates, require them to issue proposals for essays or lectures on six different branches, three of which, not included in their former notice are now introduced into the annexed notice, and as it is intended to embrace the whole series of subjects (six in number,) in one volume, to be published and distributed gratuitously to the common schools of the State of New York, it will be necessary that all lectures should not exceed, in the aggregate, 350 pages of long primer, 12mo.

2d. In order to compress the matters within the above limits, the essays or lectures on any one subject ought not, on the average to exceed in the whole, about sixty pages. Probably all that it may be useful to state on the "Principles of Legislation," may be embraced in half that number of pages; but of this, each writer must judge for himself.

3d. It is supposed that ten pages of type above mentioned, will be as much as can usefully be read at one time; and this will therefore be the appropriate length of each section or separate lecture.

4th. In regard to the style of the compositions, and the degree of attainment which may be supposed to be possessed by the pupils for whose instruction the lectures are designed, the undersigned can only repeat that the essays which they are directed to procure, are intended to be read in common schools of this State, and ought to be adapted to the comprehension of such children as are usually found therein. The essays on the instruction of youth, by means of common schools, &c. being rather intended for the teachers than the pupils, may, to some extent, form an exception to this remark.

5th. The essays on "The application of Science to the useful Arts," may occasionally include a reference to cuts or engravings; but the fund at the disposal of the subscribers will not allow of this mode of illustration to any considerable extent.

B. F. BUTLER.
J. C. SPENCER.
P. C. FULLER.

May 20th, 1834.

☞ It is hoped that editors generally, will be willing to promote the meritorious objects of this notice, by giving it a few insertions in their papers gratuitously.

Reported for the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

GENERAL SESSIONS—July 18.

Peter Bowerhorn was found guilty of petty larceny. The prisoner is about thirty-four years of age, and extremely intelligent, received a tolerably good education, and has spent nearly one half of his life in prison. He commenced business as a butcher in this city about the year 1818, when he was a very young man, and in October 1819 was sent to the State Prison for stealing cattle. In January 1823 he was sent to the Penitentiary for larceny. In January 1825 he was again sent to the Penitentiary for the same offence. In November 1826 he was once more sent to the Penitentiary, and again in November 1829. Whilst the Cholera was raging in this city he was arrested for several robberies by Alderman Palmer, and captured after making all possible resistance. Having been committed for trial he was seized with the Cholera and the usual applications resorted to, to relieve him. Before he he was quite recovered, he tore off the bandages and blisters from his body, made his escape from prison, and went to Philadelphia. From Philadelphia he wrote a letter to the high constable Mr. Hayes, describing in the most pitiable manner, his sufferings from disease, and the miserable condition of his wife on account of his being unable to contribute to her support. Besides, this letter contained the most solemn promises to abandon his evil courses and lead an honest life in future. Mr. Hayes was so wrought on by this letter, that he caused Bowerhorn to write a similar letter to the District Attorney, which was seconded so well by his own good offices, that there was a *noli prosequi* entered on the prosecution, and Bowerhorn returned to this city. Notwithstanding this in Nov. 1832 he was convicted of petty larceny on three separate indictments, and sentenced to six months imprisonment on each of them. He had not been long out of prison for the last mentioned offences, when he was again arrested under the present charge, which was for stealing from a house in Roosevelt street, under the following circumstances. The prisoner and an accomplice discovered that an Englishman in Roosevelt street had 5000 sovereigns in a certain part of the house, which they determined to rob him of, and Bowerhorn entered the house for the purpose at a late hour of night, when the family were in bed. The proprietor of the house had however, from some cause or other, removed the money from the place where he usually kept it, a day or two before the night in question, and Bowerhorn after searching for some time in vain, entered the bed-room, where the proprietor of the house and his wife were in bed and asleep. Finding his search still fruitless, he was determined to have at least something for his trouble, and actually took a pocket book with some money in it from under the woman's pillow on which she slept.—He had scarcely done so when her husband happened to awake, and seeing Bowerhorn in the room, leaped out of bed to make battle with him. The proprietor of the house was an old man, and Bowerhorn immediately felled him to the floor, and then deliberately took two watches that were hanging on the mantel piece, extinguished a candle which was lighted in the room, and made his escape out of the window. Besides the many times that he has been in the prisons of this state, he has also made several intermediate visits to the prisons in Philadelphia.

Origin of drinking healths.—The drinking of healths took its rise from the time of the Danes being in this island. It was frequently customary with them whilst an Englishman was drinking, to take that opportunity of stabbing him. The English upon this, entered into combination to be mutual pledges of security for each other while drinking—so drank to each other's health and preservation. From hence arose the custom of pledging and drinking healths.—It was a custom among the Greeks, and from them derived like many others, especially of the religious kind, among the Romans, to make libations, to pour out wine, and even drink wine in honor of their gods. Sometimes this ceremony was introduced at their meals; but in their more solemn entertainments, it was performed in the interval preceding the mensæ secundæ, which answers to our second course or the dessert. How many at our modern tables, while they drink healths to one another, would stab either the individual's character, feelings, or life, and thus try to cover the hypocrisy they artfully endeavor to wear. What a pity we could not read hearts, as, in that case, it were as well to revive the old custom, and pledge our friend's safety by guarding him against the treachery of his enemies.

THE CHOLERA.

It appears that the cholera has again broken out in several parts of the country, rendering it the duty of all to be cautious of overheating themselves by labour or excess, and of care in their diet. The sickness is generally attributed to the extreme heat of the weather, the severity of which has been unusual. The first case in Montreal, was brought by a Quebec steamer on the 11th inst., and twenty deaths occurred there in five days. The disease did not appear to be so malignant as formerly. No panic was excited, and business operations at Quebec and Montreal, were carried on with the same degree of vigour and alacrity as if the disease had no existence.

In Cincinnati, the Board of Health issued an official statement on the 14th instant, signed by the president and other officers, according to which it appeared, from a thorough investigation, that the number of deaths that had occurred in that city, from cholera, during the preceding week, had been nine—of which two were in "Commercial Hospital." It may be proper to add, say the board, that of this number, six were strangers, and three residents; and that a majority of the cases occurred within the last three days.

The Board urge the importance of watching, and arresting the earliest symptoms of the disease, by applying, without a moments delay, for the most efficient medical aid which may be attainable.

The following is the postscript of a letter from a gentleman of Cincinnati, dated the 15th:—"I ought to have mentioned that we have had some violent cases of cholera in this city, and opposite towns, and several deaths in Fulton; but no one seems to regard it, or to imagine that it will become an epidemic."

From the following account it appears that the disease has made its appearance within the limits of Pennsylvania:—

"Beaver, July 18.—*The Cholera.*—This dreadful and fatal disease is beginning to find its way up the Ohio, and already on this end of the river several persons have fallen victims to its deadly progress. In our own county two deaths have recently occurred from its attack. The first was a Mr. Hooper, who brought the disease with him from Louisville, and died shortly after he reached Freedom. And on Wednesday last, Captain Knowles, of the steamboat Eclipse, was attacked, and in five hours was a corpse. The boat had been run ashore near the mouth of Beaver, and medical assistance obtained from this borough, but all in vain—the case was beyond the reach of human aid.

INGENUITY AND ROGUERY.

We yesterday witnessed the evidence of one of the most ingenious and systematic attempts to fire a house, that ever occurred in this or any other country. It will be remembered that on the evening of Monday last, after the procession, an alarm of fire was given; the engines proceeded to a house in Library street, a few doors above Fourth, occupied by Messrs. T. & J. Doughty,—burst the doors open, and soon succeeded in suppressing the flames. The evidence of guilt and design were afterwards discovered. The incendiary must have laboured for some days, before he was able to complete his preparations. The house is a three story brick building, and has been occupied by the Doughtys as a workshop, for some time past. It seems, however, that for the last month or two, they have had exclusive possession.

The first operation of the incendiary was to make a mould for a wax candle, to weigh four or five pounds. The candle was made accordingly, consisting of yellow wax, white turpentine, and other combustible material.—This candle was placed in a tin canister, provided for the purpose, with holes disposed in various parts of it, through which wicks well oiled and turpentined were drawn—a larger wick running through the centre of the candle. The candle and canister were placed in a wooden box in a corner of the room, on the first floor, through which, a hole had been cut, in order when the whole mass of combustibles should be on fire, to permit a portion to drop through into the cellar. Around this box, paper shavings, shingle shavings, oiled paper, and a variety of combustible articles, were disposed; and in order to prevent the smoke from the candle from circulating through the room, forcing its way out of the crevices, and of thus attracting the attention of the passers-by, a pipe had been made and attached to the tin canister, for the purpose of conveying the smoke up the chimney.

Further, the various turpentined wicks, passing from the candle through the sides of the canister, were carried through holes cut in the floor for the purpose, to the second story—and here again papers were strewed, account books nicely disposed to take fire, and trains of combustible matter arranged, clearly with the object of destroying, not only the house, but every article it contained. In the second story, for example, in order to allow the incendiary an opportunity of sawing through the floor, in a corner of the room, and of thus making a communication with the fire below, several shelves had been sawed off, and afterwards carefully re-placed, with books, papers engravings, &c. upon them.—The candle was found burning, but it seems that the rogue was doomed to disappointment, in consequence of the slow progress made by the fire, or rather in consequence of the gradual pace with which the wax was exhausted. When discovered, not one-fourth of the candle had disappeared—the papers in the immediate vicinity had taken fire, and a small portion of the adjoining wood work. At all events, ingenious and perfect as the system might have seemed, the house has not been destroyed, and the whole scheme of villany has been detected. It is said that Mr. Doughty, which of them we are unable to say, left town a week ago, and that the property in the house *was insured to the amount of six thousand dollars!!* The Mayor has ordered an examination of the premises, and an investigation of all the circumstances. Several hundred citizens visited the building yesterday, and examined the various preparations for the grand display of fire works.

Since the above was written, we have been informed that Mr *Thomas* Doughty has resided in Boston for the last year, and that Mr. *John* Doughty is the individual who of late occupied the house in Library st. He was seen in New York about a week ago. The brothers are the publishers of the Cabinet of Natural History.—*Pennsylvania Inquirer.*

RIOT AT FAIRFIELD COUNTY JAIL.

The Bridgeport, (Ct.) Farmer, gives the following particulars of an attempt of the prisoners in Fairfield county jail, Fairfield, to make their escape, and were secured by the timely assistance of several young sportsmen of this city, who were spending a week at that place for the purpose of enjoying the fine shooting in the neighbourhood. They give a most horrid account of the filthiness and dilapidated state of the prison, three and four prisoners being chained in one cell, with the poorest of provisions, and little attention paid to those confined, who are badly and scantily supplied with the necessaries allowed by law—the jailor furnishing their rations by contract:

"On the night of the 30th June, an attempt was made by three of the prisoners to escape from Fairfield jail. In the early part of the evening, from something he had seen or overheard, Mr. Peck, the jailor, suspected that some design was to be attempted during the night. He therefore took the precaution to set up, after his family had retired, to watch the movements of the prisoners. About 12 o'clock he heard them commencing operations. He immediately called the assistance of a couple of men living with him, and after a hasty preparation, entered the room of the culprits, before they were hardly aware of his approach. On entering, he found each of the prisoners on his bed, apparently asleep. Leaving one of his men at the door, he proceeded round the room with the other, in search of the instrument with which they had been at work. Having discovered it, he was in the act of returning from the room, with the auger in his hand, when one of the prisoners sprang from his bed, and struck the man who was with Mr. Peck, a blow on the head with a club, and brought him immediately to the floor. All three then attacked Mr. P. with the greatest fury, and seemed determined, if possible, to take his life. Mr. P. defended himself with a chair, until the man who was prostrated had recovered, and came to his assistance. The struggle then waxed hotter and harder, and for some time it was doubtful who would be the conquerors. The room was dark, and the man at the door had stepped out and turned the key, afraid to render any assistance. At length Mr. P. obtained a little advantage of the prisoners, and ordered the door to be opened, when he and his man retreated from the room, but were unable to close the door so as to lock it after them, in consequence of an old great-coat which had caught between it and the sill. They however succeeded in fastening it temporally with a stick, to escape from the hall, which they did, and bolted the door after them. The prisoners soon forced open their door, and immediately released all the others (eight) from their rooms, by breaking the padlocks with the bottom plate of a box stove, which was standing in the hall. All (eleven) were now in the hall, determined, if possible, to make their escape. They first attacked the window, which they shattered to pieces in an instant, and tore away the grates sufficient for a passage out. By this time the alarm had been given to Mr. Peck's wife, several of the neighbours arrived, while one of the prisoners was crawling through the window. A pile of wood lay under the window, from which two of them took a pole and beat the fellow back into the hall. They next attacked the hall door with great fury, and for a time it seemed as if they would have it down in spite of every thing that could be done. They tore the casing entirely from it, leaving the post naked on the inside. It was finally secured by running a couple of rails through a hole in the middle, and prying at the ends. Several men who had been despatched after arms, presently returned with a number of muskets and bayonets, which being loaded and prepared, the prisoners were ordered to go to their rooms. All, except the three ringleaders, immediately obeyed the command. These declared they would not obey, and threatened with instant death the first man that attempted to enter the hall. The door however was thrown open, and a desperate struggle ensued, the prisoners resisting till they were forced at the point of the bayonet, inch by inch, to retreat to their rooms. Having got in, they suddenly turned and fastened their door with the stove-plate, with which they had released the other prisoners, and for awhile defied all attempts to effect an entrance. The door was at length opened by the help of crowbars, levers, &c. and the three gentlemen were snugly secured in irons.—One of them was pierced nearly through the shoulder with a bayonet, before he would yield his ground in the hall. Probably three more desperate fellows were never in this jail. Their names are John Tower alias Gordon D. Pratt, Thomas Van Lane, and Benjamin Lester, imprisoned and awaiting trial on a charge of burglary in Norwalk.

A tavern keeper whose house was infested with rats, resolved to try the experiment of treating them with a "glass of grog." He prepared a pan of molasses and rum, and placed it in his cellar. The next morning he found fourteen of their ratships so essentially corned, as to be unable to move.

From the Charleston Courier, July 16.

Shipwreck.—The Fr. brig Edward Ralalie, Capt. B. Fridoury, arrived off the bar yesterday afternoon, in 25 days from Laguna. The E. was bound to Havre with a cargo of dyewood. The first night out in a gale, sprung the foremast and both lower yards, which caused them to make this port to refit. Five o'clock yesterday afternoon, spoke one of our pilot boats. One of the pilots from her came on board and enquired her draft of water—was informed she drew 14 feet 4 inches. He informed the Captain he could not take charge of her in consequence of his branch being for less water, but directed him to another boat then near by, on board of which there was a full branch pilot. Capt. F. bore away and spoke him—requested him to come on board, which he refused to do, saying there is not water enough on the bar now. I will come to-morrow and bring you in. At half past 5 o'clock this morning, while lying off and on, going in stays, struck on the North breakers—beat over into deep water, and sunk. They had not time to save any thing, being indebted to the pilots of the Cora and Georgian (who took them off the wreck,) for a sufficiency of clothing to cover them.

SHIPWRECK.

Mr. J. S. Wilson, from Little Egg Harbor, states, that the British ship Henry Grattan, 50 days from Londonderry, bound to Philadelphia, with whiskey, 200 tons of coal, and 180 passengers, run ashore on Long Beach, (Little Egg Harbor,) on the 19th inst. A very heavy sea running at the time, the ship bilged shortly after grounding—the Captain succeeded in getting ashore to procure assistance—the mate had the mast cut away to keep the vessel from rolling.

On Sunday, the 20th, the wreck master succeeded in landing all the passengers and crew on the beach. They are in great distress. One of the crew was badly hurt by the falling of the mast. The ship and cargo a total loss; sails and rigging saved in a damaged state.

Mr. Smith further states that the mate, while the master was below, took the ship's boat, with forty-six passengers, and started from the ship about six o'clock, on Saturday, without oars, rudder, or sail, for the beach. The current set them in and over the breakers. The boat was guided by a blanket held by four of the passengers in lieu of a sail. They went through all the breakers without striking, and succeeded in landing safe at Tucker's Island at ten o'clock the same night—all safe. The cabin passengers were Messrs. Edes and Matthewson.

Shame to a Bow.—A gentleman who attended the Methodist Church in Orange, N. J. on Sunday last, states that no little excitement was produced by some remarks of the preacher connected with the present "all absorbing subject." The preacher, who was a stranger and foreigner, unfortunately digressed from the natural current of his discourse, to make some remarks on the character and rights of colored persons, to which the audience seemed to have no particular objection, until he came to certain practical conclusions, about intermarriages. Finally he said that if two "ladies" should be presented to him from which he must select a wife, one of them white, with a bad disposition and violent temper, and the other black, but of mild and amiable temper, he should certainly, under the circumstances, reject the former. Some ebony ladies in the gallery blushed and laughed immoderately, while the topaz part of the audience exhibited great indignation, and several left the house,—which the officiating clergyman said he considered a high insult. After service, the trustees closed the doors, and placed on them a notice that there would be no service in the afternoon. During the evening a good many collected in groups, expressing their opinions of what ought to be done, but nothing was done inconsistent with the honorable character of the town.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The Condition of Hayti.—Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States ship Falmouth, dated Harbor of Hayti, June 30: "There is nothing new in this island that we can learn: the blacks are, or appear to be, favorably disposed towards the people of the United States. This city, which once contained 60,000 people, during the French dynasty, is now in a ruinous state, and can with difficulty count 5000, including a portion of Boyer's standing army. At the time of the negro insurrection, and previous to the massacre, this large island was a perfect garden; but most of the then flourishing coffee and sugar plantations have been suffered to perish, owing to the indolence of the blacks. The French formerly exported from this island large quantities of sugar, but now they do not raise sufficient for home consumption. There are in the city of Hayti, many splendid buildings or remains of such, crumbling to pieces for the want of a few day's labor; not more than one-tenth part of the buildings are occupied. The streets were once beautifully paved, and had commodious sidewalks, but, like every thing else here, they are going to ruin. In short, the inhabitants are too lazy to do any thing but eat, drink and sleep. There are to be found here many men of opulence, and some few who have been liberally educated, and are truly very intelligent, but the large majority are but little better informed than the same number of monkeys."

Fatal Affray.—The Norfolk Beacon of Friday, furnishes the particulars of a fatal affray in Hampton, Va. between Major John B. Cooper, and Mr. Thomas B. Allen, which is said to have grown out of affairs of the Hampton Academy. Mr. Allen came into Hampton on Wednesday from his residence in York county, with his wife and children, and stopped at the house of Mr. Collier, with a design of taking a trip to to the Capes in the steamboat Old Dominion, which was going on a party of pleasure, but business prevented, and he remained with his family and dined at Mrs. Collier's. Shortly after dinner, Mr. Allen walked up the street, taking his two little sons with him, and leaving Mrs. A. in the porch. He had proceeded about 100 yards, when he met Mr. Cooper, and his son, Mr. George W. Cooper. An altercation took place, and harsh language was interchanged between the parties, and it is said blows passed between them. Two gentlemen who were near the scene, state that they saw Major C. draw a pistol and level at the breast of Mr. A. The sight of the pistol so terrified the two children of Mr. A. that they fled, crying, "Oh! he is going to shoot father!" In a moment more the report of the pistol announced the fell purpose, and immediately Major C. raised a heavy stick and struck the deceased several powerful blows, which felled him to the earth, never to rise again!

From the Baltimore American.

A Horse died at the advanced age of thirty five years. He was the property of Mr. John Lewin, of Harford county, who states that he came into his possession about 20 years ago, having purchased him at a public sale for 15 dollars, and that when he was put up for sale the auctioneer had the honesty to say that he had been directed to sell this faithful old horse very cheap, to any person who would take good care of him. He was accordingly struck off to his last owner, and proved to be a very serviceable animal. The writer has often seen him, his appearance was no ways remarkable, except that he showed evident traces of old age. He was a small animal, but possessed of great strength for his inches. His owner drove a single team of three horses, the old one working in shafts of the wagon, which had generally a ton weight upon it, and after travelling 30 miles over a rough road, and down very steep hills, when the whole burden devolved upon the shaft horse, he would move the head backward and forward with apparent ease. And thus he did, twenty years after the auctioneer had sold him for an "Old Horse."

The following toasts are a sample of a parcel we have been amused with, drunk at a Jackson 4th of July dinner at Belvidere, N. J. They contain the pure pungency and spirit of party.

By an officer of the county and one of the committee of arrangements—"May all those who are opposed to Jackson be in Jonah's belly—Jonah in the whale's—the whale in the devil's—the devil in the back kitchen of hell—the door locked—the key lost—a blind man hunting for it—and our prayer to God is he may never find it."

By one of the Builders of the arch—"May those opposed to Jackson be lathered with aquafortis and shaved with a handsaw."

By an Innkeeper—"May the Clay men be taken to a brick-yard and moulded into bricks and laid in a pavement for the Jackson men to walk on."

SAFETY BREAK FOR RAIL ROADS.

Since the unfortunate accident which occurred on the inclined plane of the Columbia Rail Road, a short time ago, the Engineer has invented, and caused to be constructed a machine called a Safety Break, which is attached to every car that ascends the plane. It is a most admirable and valuable contrivance, and should be at once adopted upon all similar works. The break is so constructed, that it would sustain and support an hundred cars, and render it impossible for them to descend, until it is unshipped. There is now no manner of risk in ascending or descending the plane, and passengers may remain in the cars in perfect security, instead of getting out and trudging up the long hill in a broiling sun or otherwise.

Juvenile Intrepidity.—About 4 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, a child about 5 years of age, belonging to a poor woman residing in Water street, fell off Vine street wharf, into the Delaware, and sunk; a lad named Wm. Riddle, about 13 years of age, son of Mr. John Riddle, residing in Fetter's court, near Vine, west of Front street, caught a glimpse of the child as it dropped from the wharf, rushed to the spot, leapt into the water and brought the child safe to land. The gratitude of the mother was unbounded, she had witnessed the noble act of the boy, and pressed him to take all the money she had by her, but his reply was "I did'nt save it for money."

"Fountain Green," is the name of the most beautiful "watering place" within many miles of Philadelphia. It is situated on the east side of the Columbia Rail Road, about 2 miles from Market street, on the immediate banks of the Schuylkill, commanding an extensive view of the scenery on the opposite shore, up and down the river. The grounds and gardens are the most extensive imaginable, the refreshments excellent, and the proprietor a man well fitted to the direction of the establishment. The Broad street and Willow street cars, all pass and repass the door incessantly through the day.

New Orleans Election.—The General election for Governor, member of Congress, &c. at New Orleans, took place on the 7th, 8th, and 9th inst. Our advices reach only to the end of the second day. A New Orleans Whig paper of the 9th, speaking of the results of the first day say that 500 votes were polled, and that the Whig ticket was three to one a-head. A Jackson paper of the 9th, (the Bee,) speaking of the results of the second day, says, "We beat the Whigs, on a rough estimate, in the proportion of five to one." The truth of the case, whatever it may be, we shall learn by and by.

To Readers and Correspondents.

A lady of Deerfield, N. J. who lays claim to "the most commanding talents, and the brightest genius for writing and composition," should not blame us for not discerning her merits, when she has disposed of her Mss. to such advantage. It is hoped that she will rest contented with doing so well, and sell all her future compositions to the same "generous purchaser."

The ladies, "Dear Creatures," are informed that no anonymous marriage notices can be inserted, especially after a lapse of six years.

"A beginner," is received.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

July 18.—Received from		*July 22.—Received from*	
James F. Stanley,	$50 00	John Bayliss, Esq.	5 00
R. Quinby, Esq.	3 00	E. McIver, Esq.	10 00
R. H. Foster, Esq.	2 00	Thos. Bowdre, Esq.	5 00
Jno. M. Bell, Esq.	110 00	John Darlington,	3 00
J. D. Dietrich, Esq.	21 00	E. Learned, Jr.	3 00
Jos. Rucker, Esq.	5 00	Wm. A. Bishop,	3 00
July 19.		M. B. Martin, Esq.	2 00
Jno. W. Trumbull,	60 00	*July 23.*	
Rich. Marsh, Esq.	2 00	L. S. Welch, Esq.	5 00
S. Sterling, Esq.	8 00	Abm. Buys, Esq.	4 00
Reuben Bacon, Esq.	1 00	Joslyn Hutchinson,	5 00
J. R. Barr, Esq.	10 00	Hiram B. Bascom,	3 00
Caleb Nicholas,	3 00	*July 24.*	
H. Evah, P. M. U. C.	6 00	Elias Dewitt,	2 00
July 21.		G. J. Fisher,	20 00
Edwin C. Estes,	10 00	Edwin Walker,	4 00
H. W. Sage,	3 00	Gilbert Sherer,	3 00
John A. Clapp,	2 00	Nathan Long,	3 00
L. Ewer, Esq.	2 00	H. Yerrington, Esq.	3 00
David Vose, Esq.	2 00	Lewis Levy, Esq.	3 00
Wm. Levison, Esq.	1 00	David Brooks, Esq.	4 00
H. F. W. Shultz, Esq.	5 00	John Collis, Esq.	2 00
S. P. Mattocks, Esq.	2 00	D. E. Price, Esq.	2 00
D. W. Naill, Esq.	2 00	John Lynn, Jr. Esq.	2 00

ALMANAC.

1834. JULY.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
26 Saturday,	4 51	7 9	6 21	
27 Sunday,	4 52	7 8	7 7	D. H. M.
28 Monday,	4 53	7 7	7 48	
29 Tuesday,	4 54	7 6	8 29	
30 Wednesday,	4 55	7 5	9 11	New 6 4 5
31 Thursday,	4 56	7 4	10 1	First 13 10 10
1 Friday,	4 57	7 3	10 50	Full 20 2 3
2 Saturday,	4 58	7 2	11 46	Last 28 2 22

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern Liberty, Kensington and Spring Garden Saving Fund Society receive deposites on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, from 3 o'clock, P. M. until 6, at their office, No. 330 North Third below Green street.

MARRIAGES.

At Tuckahoe Furnace, Gloucester county, N. J. on Wednesday evening, July 16, 1834, by Benjamin Weatherby, Esq. Richard Harvey, Esq. to Miss Hope Ann Coss, both of Weymouth Township.

On Tuesday evening, the 22d inst. by the Rev. Albert Barnes, Mr. Hugh Mackey, of Lancaster, Pa. to Miss Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. Jno. Ross, of Cecil county, Md.

On Thursday morning, 17th, at the first Presbyterian church, by the Rev. Albert Barnes, Mr. Richard W. Green, to Miss Eliza Bulkley, both of this city.

At Camden, N. J. by the Rev. Wm. Granville, Mr. Wm. B. Gendell, of this city, to Miss Patience Clark, of Deptford, N. J.

In Paris, on the 2d June, at the Hotel of the American Legation, by the Right Rev. Bishop Luscombe, William Burns, Esq. of New York, to Mary Leaming, eldest daughter of Samuel J. Fisher, Esq. of Philadelphia.

By Elder Frederick Plummer, on the 10th inst. Mr. Septimus Flounders, to Mrs. Mary Sharpless, both of Delaware county.

On the 17th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. Isaac Gaskill, to Miss Elizabeth Gaskill.

At Utica, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Dorr, Stephen Strand, Esq. of Philadelphia, to Miss Lydia Eliza, daughter of Montgomery Hunt, Esq.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, John Millington, Esq. formerly Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of London, to the amiable Miss Sarah Ann Letts, of this city.

In Dorchester, N. J. on the 12th inst. by Thomas Henderson, Esq. Samuel Goss, of West Philadelphia, to Mrs. Ann Laycock, of Dorchester.

On Saturday, the 12th inst. by the Rev. J. Kennard, Mr. George N. Swope, of Penn Township, to Miss Mary A. Rotzel, of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday, 3d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Hurley, Mr. Jeremiah Collins, to Miss Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Maghus Crosby, of this city.

On the 19th instant, by Tiberius Jefferson Bryant, Esq. of Penn Township, Mr. John Richardson, to Miss Sophia Barnes, both of the city of Philadelphia.

On the 23d inst. by the Rev. Charles Pitman, Mr. Joel Cook, to Miss Mary P. Yerkes, daughter of Titus Yerkes, all of this city.

On Wednesday morning, 23d inst. by the Rev. Albert Barnes, Moses Johnson, merchant, to Mary Fassitt, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 22d inst. by the same, Mr. Hugh B. Mackey, of Lancaster, Pa. to Miss Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. John Ross, of Cecil county, Md.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. William A. Wiggins, Mr. Thomas Bennett, to Miss Mary Hodgson, all of Kensington.

On the 31st ult., by the Rev. Thomas *Kill*, Mr. *John Little Dille*, to Miss *Fanny B. Hill*, both of Kent county, M.D.

Their cup of life, may pleasure *fill*,
May *death* be far from Mr. *Kill*;
Though Mr. *Kill* has *killed* Miss *Hill*,
And *Hill* is turned to *Little Dill*.

DEATHS.

At Manayunk, 13th inst. Charlotte, daughter of James Darrach, aged 16 months.

On the morning of the 17th inst. at 6 o'clock, Mrs. Catharine E. O'Neill, in the 40th year of her age, after a long and painful illness.

On Saturday morning, Mrs. Elizabeth Penn Gaskell, consort of the late Peter Penn Gaskell, Esq. in the 62d year of her age.

On the 18th inst. of pulmonary consumption, Mrs. Margaret Roberts, in the 45th year of her age.

On Friday the 13th inst. Thomas, aged 16 months, infant son of Benj. Barclay.

On first day evening, the 20th, after a severe illness, Francis Test, in the 35th year of his age.

Suddenly, on the 18th inst. of apoplexy of the Lungs, Edmund Grambo, in the 21st year of his age.

On the 11th inst. of Cholera Morbus, John Bell, Fancy dry good Merchant, in the 35th year of his age.

On Monday, the 29th of June, at St. Louis, Missouri, Captain Thomas Anthony, of Philadelphia, and formerly in the Indian Department.

On the morning of the 19th inst. at his residence near Mount Holly, New Jersey, Isaac Hazlehurst, in the 92d year of his age, formerly a merchant of this city.

On Monday, Thomas G. Condie, in the 35th year of his age.

At London, (Eng.) on the 1st day of June, aged 31 years, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith O'Brien, wife of Mr. Joseph O'Brien, merchant of this city.

On Monday afternoon, aged 1 month, William E. infant son of Mr. Elon Dunbar, of this city.

On Tuesday, 15th inst. at his residence in Northampton county, Abraham Bickley, late of the city of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday morning, Mrs. Susannah Glenn, in the 65th year of her age.

On Tuesday, 22d inst. in the 59th year of his age, William Knight, sailing master in the U. S. Navy.

On Wednesday morning, the 23d inst. at 7 o'clock, Mrs. Mary Ann Yard, mother of John Yard, Cabinet Maker, in the 75th year of her age.

On Wednesday morning, after a protracted illness, in the 38th year of his age, Mr. Joseph Roberts.

On Monday evening, the 21st inst. Leonard Harman, infant son of Harman Van Bell, aged 9 months and 10 days.

On Tuesday morning, the 22d inst. Samuel Pancoast, in the 30th year of his age.

In the city of St. Louis, Mo. on the 24th ult. Mrs. Margaretta Bascom, consort of Mr. Hiram B. Bascom, and daughter of Caleb Lockwood, Esq. formerly of the State of Delaware.

On Thursday morning, the 24th inst. Rachel, wife of John McCloud.

On the afternoon of the 23d inst. at 4 o'clock, Mrs. Lydia Chadwick, in the 80th year of her age, of pulmonary consumption.

Suddenly, on Thursday, July 17, Emily G. Collins, daughter of Charles W. and Margaret Collins, aged [illegible]

On the 19th inst. at the "Indigent Widows and Single Women's Asylum," Elizabeth Helm, at the extreme age of ninety-six years. This venerable and afflicted lady was the relict of the late Peter Helm, whose disinterested exertions in aid of his fellow citizens during a period of great alarm were so well known to his cotemporaries, and which gained for him a distinguished rank among those noble minded men, who, in the memorable year of '93, risked health and life—braved every peril, and stood between the pestilence and the people.

At Coventry, Chester county, Pa. on the evening of the 17th inst. aged 35 years, Mrs. Ann Hunter Neide, wife of Joseph Neide, of this city, and daughter of the late James McClintock, Esq. of the former place.

At Wilmington, Del. on the 19th inst. Marian M'Clellan, daughter of James Simpson, of Philadelphia, aged 17 months.

In England, Rev. E. Fulham, D. D. Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, since 1792, aged 100. Mr. Wm. Birch, of Stockport, (?), special high constable. In 1819, a pistol was fired at Mr. Birch, while on duty, by a man named M'Ghinnis, who was hanged for the offence at Chester. The ball was never extracted, and after Mr. B.'s decease, it was found to be firmly embedded in the breast bone, and had produced such an effect on his lungs as to cause his death, after a lapse of 15 years.

There were 137 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week—45 of which were adults and 92 children. By consumption 16, small pox 5—66 under one year of age. 10 were from the Almshouse, and 13 people of colour.

There were fifty two deaths in Cincinnati, during the week ending on the 2d inst.

Report of deaths in the city of Boston for the last week—males 13, females 9. Diseases, consumption 4, &c.

The New York City Inspector reports the death of 173 persons during the week ending on Saturday, 19th inst. viz—42 men, 23 women, 61 boys and 47 girls. Of whom 55 were of the age of 1 year and under. Diseases, apoplexy 5; cholera morbus 3; consumption 28; convulsions 16; drinking cold water 2; dropsy in the head 9; drowned 3; fever scarlet, 4; intemperance 4; measles, 8; suicide 1, &c.

From the Hagerstown Torchlight, July 17.

On Wednesday morning last, the point of some sharp instrument resembling that of a needle, was observed by Mr. Wm. Johnston of this town, protruding from the breast of one of his children, about fourteen months old. He applied a pair of pincers to it and by the exertion of considerable force, pulled out a needle of nearly two inches in length. The child had complained of much pain for three or four weeks past, the result, no doubt of the movement of the needle from the throat or stomach towards the point at which it was discovered—having, in all probability, been swallowed a few weeks previous.

JUST PUBLISHED,

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FOR JULY, 1834.

EMBELLISHMENTS:

The Lute—a beautiful Steel Engraving; The Colosseum at Rome; Stirling Castle, in Scotland; Music—"By Sister Dear."

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Those who wish to subscribe to the present volume, will please forward their orders soon, as we have [illegible]

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☞ The terms of this popular publication are $2.50 per annum, payable in advance, [illegible]

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Embellished with 10 elegant 4to Copperplate Engravings.

PLATE 120.—*Quadrupeds*—Figures.—The Lynx, Ounce, Couguar, Persian Lynx, Jaguar, and Hunting Leopard.

121.—*Ornithology*—Ostrich, male and female, and Hooded Dodo.

122.—*Do.*—Whidah Bunting, Painted Bunting, Shaft-tailed Bunting, Mustachoe Bunting, Black Throated Bunting, and Ortolan Bunting.

123.—*Amphibia*—Amboinian Galliwasp, Chalcides Lizard, Apodal Lizard, and Flying Dragon.

124.—*Ichthyology*—Common Cod, Coal Fish, Pout, Toad Fish, [illegible]

125.—*Entomology*, order Lepidoptera.—Seven beautiful specimens of Butterflies.

126.—*Do.* order Coleoptera.—Eight specimens of Insects.

127.—*Conchology*—Genus Pholas—Seven figures of Shells.

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jy 19 tf

For Sale.

A FINE FARM, 80 acres, for $[illegible]—situated on [illegible] hill Creek, (Bay [illegible]) Washington county, Maryland. The improvements are a log house, a stable, with a house over it for hay, two sheds for sheep and grain, hog pens and poultry house, a good orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees, two springs, two sugar camps, which will make about [illegible] lbs. of sugar in the spring—30 or 40 acres under fence, and [illegible] from stumps; remainder white and red oak, maple, &c. The Farm is 3 miles from the Baltimore and Pittsburgh turnpike, and 9 miles from the line of the Baltimore and Pittsburgh Canal and Rail road.

Apply to JOHN OGDEN, No. 27 Magnolia street, between 5th and 6th streets, and between Willow and Noble streets, Philadelphia. july 21—3t*

Haddonfield Stage.

THE undersigned very respectfully acquaints his friends and the public generally, that the old established stage continues to run every day between Haddonfield and Camden, as usual—leaving Haddonfield every morning at 7 o'clock, and Mr. Fey's ferry, Camden, every afternoon at 5 o'clock. For seats or further information, inquire for Pearce's at [illegible] Mr. Ross's [illegible] of Fey's Ferry, Camden, or at the Hotel of the subscriber, in Haddonfield, or to the driver of the stage.

THOMAS A. PEARCE, Proprietor.

Haddonfield July 22, 1834. july 26—[illegible]

Cheap Books and Stationery.

THE following valuable Books are published, and are offered for sale by the subscriber, viz:—Ainsworth's Latin and Latin Dictionary, [illegible] Jack Halyard or the Virtuous Family, by W. S. Cardell, [illegible] Analytical Spelling Book, Hugh's Exposition, [illegible] and Class Book, Weems's Life of Franklin, do. of Washington, Penn, Harwood's Inductive Geometry, Colburn's Arithmetic, do. Sequel, Randolph's Practical Teacher, [illegible] Conversations on English Grammar, Green's Inductive Grammar, Wood and Smith's Natural Philosophy, 1 vol. Pro. Rev. John Newton's Works, 4 vols. 8vo. Parson's celebrated American Farrier, Davis' Principles of the Government of the United States, [illegible] Rice and Prayer, Jay's Family Prayers, Baxter's Call, Scenes in Europe, with a large assortment of the most approved School, Classical, Theological, Medical and Law Books. Booksellers, Country Merchants, Teachers and others, supplied at the lowest prices for cash or a approved credit.

URIAH HUNT, 19 North Third street.

july 26—eoly

Reese D. Fell,

DRAPER AND TAILOR tenders his thanks to his patrons and the public, for their favours, and informs them that he has removed from the southeast corner of Second and Chesnut streets, to No. 62 Chesnut street, [illegible] doors above his former stand, where he respectfully solicits a continuance of their custom. R. D. FELL, Tailor, july 26—3t 62 Chesnut street.

Visiting Cards.

VISITING and professional Cards, neatly engraved and printed—ladies and gentlemen, leaving their card plates, can have them printed in a superior polish and [illegible] specimens to be seen at JOHN EDGAR'S Music and Stationary Store, No. 68 South 4th street.

N. B.—J. E. has just received a quantity of gentlemen's Dressing cases, English letter, writing and note paper, English black, red, and fancy coloured sealing wax, black and red ink powder, inkstands of various patterns, steel pens, lead pencils, [illegible] for pencil cases, and a general assortment of stationery. The above articles will be sold exceedingly low.

jy 26—3t

Baker's Intelligence Office.

ESTABLISHED May, 1811, at the N. E. corner of Chesnut, and entrance in Third street, up stairs—procures Houses and places, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar keepers, Hostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Coachmen and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound and Bought Servants.

[illegible] the time of a coloured girl 14 years old, and 10 to serve, and [illegible] 11 and 12.

☞ Wanted several Journeymen and Apprentices.

A Wet Nurse wants a situation.—Wanted, a [illegible] to wet nurse.—To bind, a coloured Boy 11 years old. july 12—3t*

NOTICE.

IF BAPTISTE MARBEL, brother to the late Joseph Marbel of the county of Philadelphia, or any child or grand children of the said Baptiste Marbel, be living, and will send information to the subscriber, they will hear of something to their advantage.

JAMES ENEW, Executor to Joseph Marbel, Corner Federal street and Passyunk Road.

july 26 w3m*

To Let,

THE whole of a spacious three story brick dwelling, No. 118 South Tenth street, below Locust street, consisting of front store and Boarded cellar, back parlour and kitchen, [illegible] with [illegible], Newton's Patent Hydrant, &c. in the yard—five bed rooms and four rooms in garret.

Also to rent a new three story brick dwelling, No. 14 Watson's Alley, in the rear of the above premises. Apply as above to ROBERT WELLFORD.

july 19—tf

To Printers.

WILL be sold, on moderate terms, two fonts of Bourgeois [illegible] with work together, and will [illegible] of each [illegible] about 600 lbs. [illegible] of 30 lbs. with other articles, viz: Chases, Sticks, Galleys, brass and wooden, with a double imperial stone, all in good order.

Enquire of JAMES SHAW, 147 Spruce street.

july 19—3t*

TO LET.

A SPACIOUS dwelling, with front store and cellar, with other conveniences, &c. containing second story front. For particulars apply at No. 118 South Tenth street, below Locust street. ROBT. WELLFORD.

may 24—tf

Lehigh Coal Reduced.

THE Lehigh Company have fixed the following as the retail prices, until further notice, for coal which may be sold in the season commencing the 1st of January, 1834, viz:

HARD COAL,

Five dollars and twenty-five cents per ton of 2240 lbs.

SOFT COAL,

Four dollars and seventy-five cents per ton of 2240 lbs.

At the above prices the Coal will be delivered at the doors of purchasers within the limits of the city or adjoining districts.

The SOFT COAL mentioned above, ignites rather easier than the Hard, and burns freer, on which account many consumers prefer it.

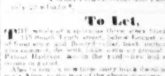
LIME-BURNERS' COAL.

The prices for Lime-burner's Coal, in the yards are, for any quantity under fifty tons, two dollars and seventy-five cents per ton—for fifty tons and upwards, two dollars and fifty cents.

Apply at the office of the Company, No. 72 South Second street, opposite Gray's Alley, or at the Scale House in Front street, above Callowhill. jan 11—tf

Brandywine Chalybeate Springs,

Via Wilmington.



THE Steam-Boat WILMINGTON, Capt. M. Reed, leaves ARCH ST. WHARF every day at 3 o'clock, for Wilmington. Carriages with excellent horses and careful drivers, are provided immediately upon boat arrival, to convey passengers to this celebrated establishment.

Fare through to the Springs $1 25.—All baggage at the risk of the owner.

Breakfast and dinner provided on board. june 21—tf

Lehigh Nut Coal.

THE Lehigh Company have for sale, Nut Coal, free from dust, and suitable for small stoves.—Price, four dollars and fifty cents per ton delivered.

Apply at the Company's Office, No. 72 South Second street, opposite Gray's Alley, or at the scale house, in Front street, above Callowhill street.